TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION

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COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer, in order to receive attention. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

One convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each senatorial district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been printed, and orders will be filled as they come in.

At the end of the session we will publish the proceedings of the convention in full. Mr. Small's report of this body has never had a parallel in the history of the south, and will make book that every delegate, every lawyer, every reader of public sentiment in the state will find invaluable. It will contain not only the constitution and ordinances adopted by the convention, but their history from the time they are reported.

HARTRANFT ought to be called the war governor. He is the man who wanted to raise an army of seventeen or nineteen hundred thousand men for the purpose of preventing Mr. Tilden from taking his seat as president, and he is also the man who quelled the recent riots in Pennsylvania. It is well to have war governors scattered around the country. But for Governor Hartranft's fearlessness in issuing proclamations, and his boldness in calling on Mr. Hayes for federal troops, an immense amount of blood might have been spilled.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The convention yesterday finished the report upon revision of counties and county officers, and, without material revision completed it. The bulk of the day was taken up with discussion of measures suggested by their movers as being in the interest of retrenchment and reform, but which were rejected by the convention. It is to be presumed that the report upon the judiciary will be taken up to-day.

A TELEGRAM from Rome announces the suspension of Colonel Sawyer's paper, the Tri-Weekly Tribune. It is stated that Colonel Mark A. Nevin, formerly of the Commercial, will fill its place with the Free Press in September.

THE strike, according to our telegrams this morning, has either collapsed or is collapsing in all parts of the country.

PRESIDENT PATRICK, OF FRANCE

He Jumps off a Bourges and Makes a Speech

PARIS, July 29.—President MacMahon arrived at Bourges, where the mayor presented an address to the president. In replying the president said his sole aim had been the maintenance of peace abroad and constitutional order at home. His intentions and acts had been misrepresented. There had been no violation of the constitution or interference with the liberty of conscience or jeopardizing of foreign relations. Good sense at home and abroad has estimated these calumnies at their true value. They will not discourage nor prevent me from fulfilling my task with the help of the men who have hitherto been supporters of my policy. I am confident the nation will respond to my appeal—will choose representatives who will terminate the conflict which, if prolonged, could only be hurtful to the country's interests, and check the pacific development of its greatness. Alluding to foreign affairs, the president said France had done all in her power to localize the war in the east. Peace, he said is the French policy.

A COUPLE OF THEM,

A Wife-Murderer Hemped—A Kentucky KuKlux.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Richard H. Shuck was executed at Owenton, Ky., yesterday, in the presence of over 5,000 persons. He was convicted of the murder of Nelson Parrish, but died saying, "Don't hang me; I am an innocent man." Shuck's confession implicates five others in numerous murders attributed to KuKlux. He exhibited remarkable composure, protesting his innocence to the last, and hoping God would forgive the false witnesses.

PRESCOTT, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 28.—The Gazette has the following special from Prescott, Ark.: "Albert Trammell, a negro preacher, was hanged to-day at Boston, in this county, for the murder of his wife five years ago. Trammell confessed his guilt."

A Family Quarrel in which the Old Man is Laid Out.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—The American says: The Bolivar Bulletin says that on last Sunday night an old gentleman named A O Shields was waylaid and murdered as he was returning from a neighbor's, by his step-son, Alvis Phillips, and Wm Burrass. The first shot took effect in Shields' left arm. Shields ran towards home, near by, pursued by the two men. After running two or three hundred yards he climbed over a fence into a tobacco patch and here the bloody deed was ended. They first stabbed him forty-seven times, and then finished the fiendish work by knocking out his teeth with an ax. The cries of Mr. Shields aroused a lady and boy who lived near, and they ran out and witnessed the last scene in the bloody tragedy. Burrass and Phillips threatened them with death if they ever told on them, but they immediately gave the alarm, and Monday morning Phillips was arrested by a party of citizens and brought to town by Constable Huddleston and lodged in jail. Burrass has not yet been arrested. The cause of this murder was a family quarrel, Phillips accusing Shields of mistreating his mother.

The Newberry Will Case Decided

CHICAGO, July 29.—In the circuit court yesterday Judge Williams decided in regard to the long pending Newberry will case that the heirs are entitled to the immediate execution and distribution of the estate. Should the state supreme court confirm his decision, north Chicago will come in the immediate possession of $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, to be used for founding a public library.

Immense Swarms of Grasshoppers in Ohio.

SIOUX CITY, July 29.—Immense swarms of grasshoppers have been flying over in an easterly direction since morning, but few came down. Reports from the country are anxiously looked for, as but little wheat has been cut and great damage to crops may yet be done.

Fred Grant's Father-in-Law

CHICAGO, July 29.—H H Honore has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. Secured debt, one million and a half—unsecured, one million.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

SIDNEY LANIER.

Superb and sole, upon a plumed spray
That o'er the general leafage boldly grew,
He summ'd the woods with song; or typic drew
The swoop of hungry hawks, the lone dismay
Of languid doves when long their lovers stray,
And all birds' passion-plays that sprinkle dew
At morn in brake or bosky avenue.
What e'er birds did or dreamed, this bird could say.

Then down he shot, bounced airily along
The sward, twitched in a grasshopper, made song.
Midflight, perched, primped, and to his art again.
Sweet science, this large riddle read me plain:
How may the death of that dull insect be
The life of you trim Shakspeare on the tree?

—Galaxy for August.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1877. NO 39

THE PALSIED STRIKE.

INDICATIONS OF A COLLAPSE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Business Resuming Its Wonted Channel in St. Louis and Chicago.

Twenty-Five Hundred Miners Strike for Twenty-Five per Cent

A General Resumption of Freight and Passenger Travel.

Governor Nicholls Quells the New Orleans Rowdies by Threatening to Shoot Low.

GEN. HANCOCK'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Gen. Hancock states in a dispatch received this morning at the war department that he has heard from Cumberland and Pittsburg this morning. Everything on the railroads within reach of New York communications seem to be quiet and progressing well. A very little time and reflection I think will accomplish the rest.

GOV CARROLL OF MARYLAND,

in communication with the secretary of war, says: The freight trains which were started from Baltimore and Cumberland yesterday proceeded without any interruption to Martinsburg, and have been set in motion again to-day without disturbance. I begin to feel that the spirit of this disorder is broken and hope for the speedy restoration of quiet.

BROKEN OUT IN A NEW SPOT.

EVANSVILLE IND., July 30, 6 a. m.—The strikers organized in this city yesterday and this morning. They intend to parade the streets. It is feared that a general strike in all branches of trade will be inaugurated, and trouble is anticipated.

THE HOODLUMS VANISHING.

ST. LOUIS, July 30—Absolute quiet reigns throughout St Louis this morning. The exchanges have reopened and everything is rapidly returning to its normal condition. Some manufacturing establishments are still closed for want of coal, but that article will be abundant again in a day or two.

CHICAGO'S COMMUNISTS COLLAPSING.

CHICAGO July 3.—Scarcely a vestige of the late troubles has been visible to-day Generals Sheridan and Crook arrived this morning from St. Paul, and Gen. Pope from St. Louis. The latter will still have the immediate control of the United States troops here and in this vicinity by virtue of his position in the army.

Gen. Crook went west to Omaha, where he will look after some

REPORTED INDIAN TROUBLES

in the eastern territories. The railroad strike has

FEW NEW FEATURES.

The engineers on the Vandalia and Indianapolis and St. Louis lines have struck, and a few other engineers talk discontentedly, but have yet made no signs of striking. The usual Sunday passenger business has been done by all the lines except the Vandalia. Few freight cars have been moved in any direction.

THE FIRST MAIL TRAIN.

MAUNCH CHUNK July 30.—The first New York mail since Wednesday arrived to-day.

ERIE, July 30.—Freight and passenger trains are running on all roads leading from this city.

THE MINERS DEMAND TWENTY FIVE PER CENT

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 30.—Twenty-five hundred miners have just concluded a meeting at Dana's Grove They passed resolutions not to resume work until their wages were raised 25, per cent, and the mine pumps are to be stopped until the company accede to this demand.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Advices have been received here that the strike on the Texas Pacific is ended, and the men have resumed work on the basis of the present reduction.

THE SITUATION IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway officials announce they will receive freights from shippers to all points. The Miami trains are running without interruption Trains on the Pandandle division are announced to start this afternoon. An attempt was made at eleven o'clock to take out a train on the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis road on the Cincinnati division, but the strikers, about a dozen in number took the train off. The yard master was ordered out of the yard, and the engine housed. No military or police were present.

BUT LITTLE TROUBLE

was experienced this morning in resuming the order of things prevailing before the labor disturbance. The expected engineers' strike has not yet occurred, and all the roads except the Lake Shore & Chicago and Burlington & Quincy have resumed both freight and passenger traffic. Though the latter has been annoyed by the recalcitrants at Burlington, who refuse to allow any business to go on, a considerable number of

LUMBER SHOVERS

on the south branch of the Chicago river struck this morning but made no demonstrations. The first regiment returned from Braidwood this morning and will go out to Galesburg to-day to insure safety to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy trains at that point. No serious trouble is reported in this city or in the northwest.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" CITY

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Everything is quiet, and the strike among the railroad employes is to all appearance under on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The freights from the east and west are now arriving and departing on schedule time.

THE NEW JERSEY STRIKERS.

ELIZABETH, N. J, July 30.—In New Jersey the strikers are quiet, mostly from the presence of the military at Phillipsburg. The Hampton and Washington trains are running regularly and the strikers are trying to convince the military that their presence is unnecessary and the military are trying to convince Governor Bedle that such is the case. The truth is, however, that in the Lehigh valley there is no disposition on the part of the strikers to resume work and no intention on the part of the railroads to resume unless there is a general return to duty.

HE IS NOT AFRAID

WASHINGTON, July 30—Sheridan telegraphs from Chicago that no further trouble is apprehended there. Troops are placed at various cities and points of danger, and will remain until perfect order is restored and business conducted as usual.

ADMITTING THEIR DEFEAT.

HABAKEN, N. J., July 30.—Walter Kuklire and Edward Sturgess, the two leaders of the striking firemen on the Delaware Lek and Western railroad, both presented themselves before Superintendent Reasoner yesterday and admitted that the strike was over, and that their efforts had been unsuccessful. The Morris and Essex divisions and the other divisions are expected to fall into line to-morrow.

SIMMERING DOWN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Last night was perhaps the quietest Saturday nighever experienced in San Francisco. The hoodlum element seems thoroughly cowed by a recent exhibition of intent and power of the authorities, and it seems to crush all riotous demonstrations.

THE TROUBLES SETTLED.

BUFFALO, July 30.—The troubles on the Canada Southern road was settled last night.

THE BACKBONE BROKEN.

NEW YORK, July 29.—There are no indications of disturbance at any point having telegraph communication with New York. From all over the country come the cheering intelligence that everything is quiet. There is of course a feeling of uncertainty on the Delaware and Lackawanna and Morris and Essex railroads, and in the mining districts; but whatever may occur hereafter, everything seems peaceful now

A GUARDED TRAIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—The United States marshal with fifty soldiers took out a train on the Vincennes and Vandalia railroad without molestation.

THE WORK DRIVEN OFF.

FORT WAYNE July 30.—The strikers drove off the mayor and sheriff's posse, who attempted to break the blockade last Saturday.

THE WRIT DISREGARDED.

ST. LOUIS, July 30—Among the arrested is Albert Currie secretary of the international society.

The strike in East St. Louis disregarded the writ of the federal court to allow trains to run on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. The marshal reported the fact to General Pope, who applied to Washington for authority to use troops. The response was favorable, and Pope ordered Davis to send troops there Buford Wilson has been appointed special United States marshal to enforce the writ.

Seven companies of fifty each state militia arrived East St. Louis to take care of roads not under United States protection. It is thought by Sunday there will be no interruption in business.

Jim Morgan, ex-head centre of the Coal Miss' association of Illinois, has been arrested.

EIGHTEEN ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Quiet a number of the companies of the citizen's guard was disbanded yesterday C. H. Leder, the negro who led the lower rabble, was arrested. Twenty-six leaders of the Carondelet riot have been arrested. The jails are full.

IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—For the past two days rumor of a strike prevailed and Saturday the employers were asked to sign a paper guaranteeing higher wages to the hands. Notices were posted of meetings to be held to day and the authorities are on the alert Saturday night the Washington artillery and the Louisiana Field artillery were under arms The local military have received notice to be in readiness for action, and were charged by Governor Nicholls, in event of an apprehensive gathering, to disperse it immediately at any hazard or cost. No blank cartridges will be used.

IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON July 29.—The war department closed last night after being constantly open for ten days, with a high officer in attendance, usually Gen, Townsend or Gen. Vincent being on duty. Two collisions were reported yesterday, one near New York from recklessness, and one at Columbus, O, from a misplaced switch. Mail, passenger and milk trains pass over all the New Jersey roads. It is thought at the war department that the strike is virtually over. Only in very rare instances have the strikers improved their present or future condition.

THE TRAINS MOVING

CUMBERLAND, July 29.—The first freight train, with military guard, went through to Keyser. The train following stopped near Keyser, but the strikers fled into Maryland when the military which escorted the first train returned. All has been orderly here, but the crowd is large and excitement great.

SEDALIA, MO, July 30.—The strike on the Kansas & Texas railroad has terminated.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—All trains except Toledo & Wabash sent out passengers and freight today. Considerable objection was made, but after the arrest of 85 strikers, matters quieted Guards are sent on all trains.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—The freight blockade at this point is pretty well broken. The strikers on the Pennsylvania Central and Fort Wayne roads are still out, but offer no resistance to the movement of trains. Five stock trains left over the Pennsylvania road for the east to-day. The trains of freight came west.

WITH SEALED ORDERS.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Five companies of United States troops left East St. Louis for Bellevi le, at 5 o'clock last evening with sealed orders.

GOING TO WORK.

TERRE HAUTE, July 30.—At a meeting of the Vandalia employees last night it was resolved to go to work this morning at old wages, subject to modification hereafter.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS OF THE STRIKE.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Gordon printing press factory at Rakeway, and the Domestic sewing machine factory at Patterson, N. J., have been closed, being unable to ship manufactures, owing to the derangement of the railroad traffic. A large number of hands are thus thrown out of employment

THE TRIAL OF DONAHUE.

NEW YORK, July 30.—One of the Hornellsville strikers, B J Donahue, was again before Judge Donahue to-day in the supreme court chamber, under attachment for interfering with the running of trains, by the receiver of the Erie railroad appointed by the supreme court General Pryor and ex-Judge Curtis appeared for respondent and represented that they had had no opportunity to critically examine the papers General Pryor then proceeded to argue that the complaint was not sufficient in not specifying the particular act of contempt. The plaintiffs were allowed two days to file their interrogatories and the defendant ten days to file the answers. The prisoner in the meantime remains in the custody of the sheriff, with leave to apply for bail.

NEW YORK.

Beecher Explains his Recent Sermon on the Strike.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Sun will publish a letter from Henry Ward Beecher tomorrow. Referring to the sermon delivered by him and freely commented upon, Mr. Beecher says:

I have for forty years, in every conceivable form, under good report and evil report, been an advocate for the workingmen and for the single-handed who are struggling to rise in the world. At my time of life men do not change their viewson such subjects This whole outcry arises from snatching a single phrase from its proper connections and giving it special instead of a general application it had in the discourse. I said, for substance that every man ought to enlarge his sphere of life and live well and amply so soon as he could afford it; that when times of adversity some men must learn how to come down and live scantily, workingmen as well as all others that when, in this universal decline, men come down to a dollar a day, they ought not to rejoice or despair; that is enough to give bread and to carry them forward to better times.

KENTUCKY ODDITIES.

Too Much Morphine—Tully's Escape

BOWLING GREEN, KY., July 30.—John Rohmer, a well-known citizen of this place, attempted self destruction at 4 o'clock this morning by taking morphine He was attended by a physician soon after, and he is now recovering.

Tully Herrington, charged with having murdered a Tennessean named Pollard, at Woodburn, Ky., two weeks ago, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday for murder in the first degree. This evening he fled the country, having gained information of his indictment through some unknown source. His bond has been originally fixed by the examining court at $3,0

Sparks by Wire.

NEW YORK July 30.—The lightning came into the Western Union office to-day and melted the switchboard.

NEW YORK, July 29—As incorrect statements have been published as to the extent of the damage by fire in the Western Union telegraph operating room, the officers of the company authorize the announcement, that communication on nearly all the wires was restored at an early hour to-day, Monday, and by to-morrow morning business will be transacted as usual. The actual damage to the wires and fixtures was slight.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Bradford D. Clark, of Boston, has been arrested here, charged with obtaining $30 62½ in Philadelphia, on a check forged on a New York firm.

LONDON, July 30.—The Right Honorable Geo. Ware Hunt, first lord of admiralty, died today.

BUCHAREST, July 29.—The Fourth Roumanian division, under Gen. Mann, have crossed the Danube and occupied Nikopolis.

HARTFORD, July 30.—The Charter Oak life insurance company has reorganized, as follows: Hon. Marshall Jewell, Hon. W. W. Eaton, Col. Geo. P. Bissell, Robert E. Day and Elisha Johnston, and one vacancy to be hereafter filled. The new board have elected Hon Marshall Jewell president. The petition for the appointment of a receiver will now probably be withdrawn and the injunction removed.

PORTLAND, OR., July 30.—Gen. Howard has issued a gene al order congratulating his troops on the results of the recent campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The Cosmopolitan hotel, a four-story wooden building, was burned with its contents. Loss, $3,000. One body found in the ruins and one missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A dispatch from the scene of war indicates that the savages move about at pleasure.

LOCKHAVEN, PA., July 30.—The Lockhaven national bank has suspended.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The wreck of the Rusland, at Long Branch, has been surrendered to a wrecker, who purchased it for $9,30. Of the cargo, 19 000 packages, only 500 were lost, and of these, but 75 were of any value.

The depot and water tank of the New York and Midland railroad, at Moorston, N. Y., was burned by an incendiary early yesterday morning.

E. B. Washburne, United States minister to France, is at Karlsbad. He will go to Berlin in the middle of August and return to America about the middle of September.

HARTFORD, July 30.—Before Judge Pardee, this morning, the application of Insurance Commissioner Stedman for a receiver for the Charter Oak life insurance company was withdrawn and the injunction on the company removed.

GENAVA, N. Y., July 30.—Commodore J. W. Swift, of the United States navy, is dead.

LONDON, July 30.—The Athenæum contradicts the report that Sir William Vernon Harcourt would write the life of the late John Lathrop Motley.

William Longman, the publisher, is in a critical state of health.

"Cleopatra's Needle" and the ship for its conveyance here will be launched in August.

Death of a Well-known Scientist.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 29.—Dr. J. W. Jackson, a distinguished scientist, for 51 years professor in Union college, died yesterday evening; aged 73.

THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., Hon. C. J. Jenkins, President.

THE SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, July 30, 1877.

The convention was called to order by Mr. President JENKINS pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. J. COATS, a delegate to the convention from the county of Twiggs.

The journal of Saturday was read and corrected.

Pending the reading of the journal notices of motions to reconsider were given by Messrs. DONALDSON, WARREN, of Houston, MYNATT and TIFT.

Mr. DONALDSON. Mr. President, I move the reconsideration of so much of the journal as refers to section 3d of the report on counties and county officers. I do this for the purpose of offering a substitute. The section now reads that "county lines shall not be changed, unless under the operation of a general law for that purpose." I cannot conceive, sir, any reason why the same two-thirds vote which you have applied to the removal of county sites and the dissolution of old county organizations should not apply in this case also. You will perceive from the fourth section that no county site can be changed except by a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters of the county; and in the fifth section, that no county organization can be dissolved except by a like two-thirds vote. Now, sir, if the local will is to be considered in those two matters, why not respect it in the matters of changing county lines? I can very well understand why the committee reported the second section, that "no new county shall be created," because that is a matter of general interest to the whole people of the state. If you have new counties formed, the sense of the people being that each county shall have a representative, the representation is increased, and the general assembly is already too much crowded. I know that where the matter is of general interest the welfare of the whole state should be considered. But, certainly there is no such general interest in this case; not so much as there is in the dissolution of old county organizations, which you have provided may be done by a two-thirds vote, and yet the general interest may be affected by it in the reduction of representation. If you are going to consult the popular will in regard to the changing of county sites and the dissolution of county organizations, why not do so in changing county lines? They are parallel subjects, and I do not regard, sir, that there is any more them. I believe it is the spirit of our government to consult the local will in all matters that do not affect the general welfare. What interest have the people of the state at large in changing county lines? Under no circumstances should county lines be changed, unless the voice of the communities affected thereby is heard and the interest of the localities should prevail where it does not conflict with the general welfare. I move therefore to reconsider the report with reference to that section.

Mr. MOBLEY. The object of the committee in reporting this clause was to prevent legislation and frequent applications to the legislature for the changing of county lines. It was thought the legislature could pass some general law that would affect all counties equally throughout the state, and thereby prevent these frequent applications for changes of county lines in order to carry some friend's residence out of the county or bring it in. Th object of the gentleman [Mr. DONALDSON,] will be obtained in the passage of such a law. If the legislature finds that it cannot make a better law than the one proposed by the gentleman, it can put that plan in operation. But if his amendment is adopted they will be restricted to that method alone. It seems to me that it cannot be better fixed than we have provided for here, and I hope the motion to reconsider will not prevail.

The question was put and the motion to reconsider was not agreed to.

Mr. WARREN, of Houston. I would like to make the motion to reconsider that section (the sixth) if I thought the convention understood my object. The collection of taxes now costs the people a great deal of money. My object is to let it out to the lowest responsible bidder who can give bond and security, as we now let out the contracts for building bridges. In my county (Houston county) the collection of taxes costs us about three thousand dollars and there is more difficulty over the getting of this office than any other one in the county. I think we can have it done in that county, by the plan I propose, for about $600. We propose here to be in the line of economy and I think this measure would promote the prosperity of the people. I made this motion to accomplish two objects, should the convention adopt my suggestion: first, it would make us to get good collecting officers without much trouble, and, secondly, it would save money to the people. I hope the proposition, then, will be adopted, as it will save the money of the county and the state, by economizing the cost of collecting both state and county taxes. The proposition I make is to give it out to the lowest bidder who can give bond and security.

The question was put and the motion to reconsider was not agreed to.

Mr. MYNATT. Mr. President, the amendment proposed by Mr. TIFT and which was passed by this house on Saturday is as follows:

The general assembly shall provide competent and uniform commissions, costs and fees, for all county officers, and they shall receive no other compensation for their services Each county officer shall keep a record of fees, commissions and costs received, to be submitted to the examination of the grand jury at each regular term and shall pay into the county treasury at the end of each year, all sums collected for fees, commissions and costs over and above the sum of two thousand dollars.

In the first place the word "uniform" will lead to trouble. It seems to me that it can have no beneficial meaning How can we fix commissions, fees and costs so that they will be uniform? It seems to me an improper word there, and one that will embarrass the legislature. But to pass from that. "Each county officer shall keep a record of the fees, commissions and costs received by him," &c. Now, that provision, as applicable to the clerk of the superior court and sheriff, it seems to me, can only affect the sheriffs and clerks of some three or four counties in the state. I know it does affect very materially the clerk of the superior court of the county of Fulton. The clerk of that court in this county has to have three deputies. He is clerk of the city court, also. Our superior court is in session, upon the average, about seven months in the year—sometimes eight or nine. He is required to be in court, by himself or deputy, the whole of the time. He is also required to be in the city court, when in session, and, at the same time, to have at least one or two deputies in his office. This clerk and his deputies cannot be adequately paid with two thousand dollars. No man or set of men can do the work at that price. It will give us incompetent men and unsatisfactory work. The number of men actually required in that office cannot be employed at that price. So with the sheriff. He has to have three deputies. He has to be in court all the time, for which he gets no pay, and he has to have these other deputies to serve processes. They have to be on hand ready to serve writs and make levies, to serve garnishments and attachments, which are numerous in this county. No man can do this work for two thousand dollars. He cannot do the business in this county for that amount. He has to have three deputies and they must be competent men and able to do the duty of sheriff. Besides, many of their fees of office are in the form of insolvent costs. About three-fourths of the costs cannot be collected. And so it is with the clerk. He is almost always engaged in making out copies of records that go to the supreme court and gets nothing for them. A party can take the pauper oath and have the record of his case prepared without paying for it. It may cost the clerk one hundred dollars, but he gets none of it back again. Besides, we must interest these officers in the collection of these fees. They are usually hard to collect and subject the officers to a great deal of annoyance. How are they to be collected, then, when the officer is only interested in the collection of his two thousand dollars? We had far better have them directly interested in the matter. Again, how is the county to be benefitted by this thing? How is it interested in the matter as a part of its revenue? These are fees and costs from the parties to suits. If they do amount to an exorbitant figure, the county has no interest in it, for the defendant pays the cost if judgment is obtained against him; if not, the plaintiff pays it; but the proper way is for the legislature to reduce them. I heard the sheriff of this county say on Saturday evening that he would serve every process in the county for fifty cents each, instead of two dollars, if he was paid for all of them. I do not think these officers receive exorbitant fees. From what they tell me, I am satisfied that they get no more than what they should have and what would be competent salaries for their services. I do not know how it is about the tax receivers and collectors, but I do know that to thus interfere with the sheriffs and clerks will do great injustice, and therefore I hope the motion which I make to reconsider will prevail.

Mr. TIFT. There is one objection which has been offered to the amendment which I would answer. It is that the sum named in it is not sufficient for the principal officer and his assistants. I propose to make other provision for giving compensation to the assistants upon recommendations of the grand jury. And I hope this amendment will not be adopted unless the members are willing to let the legislature go on as before and fix these matters as we shall indicate. I say the saving to the plan by this people will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars per annum. We have come here in the interest of economy, and when we find we can save that sum shall we refuse to do it, and let matters go on as before? The gentleman last up [Mr. MYNATT] says that if we limit the fees of office the duties will not be well done. He should recollect, in the first place, that the officer takes an oath to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of his office and if he does not do so, he commits perjury; and then he is under the direction of the court, and thirdly, he may get himself in the penitentiary. And, sir, if there is a man in office in Georgia who would act in that way for this consideration, it is well to pass the law, find him out and keep such men out of office. Now, in regard to the deputy sheriffs and deputy clerks, I think it just and proper that some provision should be made that they may have proper compensation, upon the recommendation of the grand jury; and that I propose to provide for in an independent section. The gentleman says that all this can be done by the legislature. Everybody knows what sort of reformers are made by the legislature. These men have their friends in the legislature from every county; and are often instrumental in putting them there. They come up and hang around the legislature and prevent these things being done, and it is that influence that we are beginning to feel here. Gentlemen are every day telling us that we may lose this constitution I say that the best thing we can do here for the people of Georgia is to take away these enormous fees and they will not reject a constitution that relieves them of such burdens. The people of the several counties want to pay their officers fair compensations. They say to these officials "we do not want to take away from you what is fair and right but we do not want to give you thousands of dollars which ought to go in the county treasury." The county officers may say what they please, but the people will ratify a constitution that makes such reforms. It is not the little leaks in the public treasury which impoverish the people, but it is the payment of these immense sums for extra compensation and fees of office I hope this measure will pass with an amendment at the end that will do justice to the assistants of these officers.

Mr. LAWTON. Mr. President, I have been uneasy and unhappy all the time that we have been discussing these matters, which are beyond the domain of constitutional law and belong to legislation; and I do not know an instance in which we are doing so more fully and where we will do more injustice than in this. And I think that this discussion comes of ignorance of what the law of Georgia is. It has been stated here that the tax receivers and collectors are receiving eight and ten thousand dollars per annum. If that is so, they are receiving it without authority of law, and if they are taking such sums in violation of law they will take them in spite of the edict of this convention. There is no tax-collector who, under the laws of Georgia, can receive anything like the amounts stated here. In 1876 after much care and deliberation, and by almost universal consent a law was passed through the legislature which prescribed the rate at which tax collectors and receivers should be paid. If a county pays $100,000 of taxes the collector can only receive 3 per cent. upon that amount, or $3,000. In my own county, the county of Chatham, which pays next to the largest amount of taxes of any county in the state, the amount is about $105,000. I believe the tax collector receives about $3,000 as his compensation. The act also prescribes that wherever there is a local law fixing a different rate for collecting the county tax, it shall prevail. In the county of Chatham there is a local law by which the tax collector receives $500 for collecting the county taxes. And here I wish to say that perhaps the misapprehension of facts is because the law didn't go into effect until January of this year, and did not apply to the incumbents then in office. As I said before, the tax collector of my county gets $3,500 per annum. He has to give a bond and have a clerk, and I say understandingly, that considering the bond given, the services rendered and the assistance he has to have, the tax collector makes nothing more than a competent salary. Therefore all these statements of larger amounts received by these officers must be based upon ignorance of the law. This law, Mr. President, fixes the rate in such a manner as accommodates all communities and it would be exceedingly unfortunate to make a uniform rate for collecting the taxes. If the smallest county in the state pays 8 or 10 per cent for collecting its taxes would it be right that such a uniform rate should be applied to the county of Fulton, or Chatham? They are graded now in this act, and, notwithstanding the flings at past legislatures I have seen nothing done by this convention with more care, in the houses, and in the committees, and in the conferences, than this act. It was done with a care worthy of imitation in this convention. It only shows how we are running rough shod over the laws of the state.

Mr. COLLIER. Do you mean to say that the tax collector of Fulton county can only receive $3,000 upon the collection of $100,000?

Mr. LAWTON. Yes, sir; three per cent.

Mr. COLLIER. That for the state and county tax?

Mr. LAWTON. I stated that I did not know what the local law was here, but I took it where I knew what it was—in my own county. I stated that the rate could not be made uniform, and that rate which would pay well in Richmond, Chatham or Fulton, would not pay at all in Rabun or Union, and it would cut off fair and full compensation to some and not cut off the largest part of the fees in the larger counties.

Now, as to the sheriff. He is to pay into the county treasury all fees over and above what is a competent salary. They are fees of office that he receives and do not belong to the county. They are from the people who go into the courts and have costs to pay. If a poor debtor's effects are levied upon and sold and the sheriff's commission is $50, the sheriff is to pay that into the county treasury. Upon what principle is that unfortunate debtor made to contribute to the support of the county. I say those are the principles which are sought to be put into effect here. Some of the counties levy large taxes, and in them, under an uniform rate, the pay would be larger, while in others the taxes are small and the commissions would be very small, when they should be larger. In a great many of the counties they pay the collector and receiver a fixed amount.

I tremble, as I said a while ago, every time we tread upon this domain of legislation. I fear that when we go with our constitution before the people of Georgia, it will have not only the organization of the government provided for, but it will attempt to carry out all the details of that government. It is to say that nothing has been well done in the past fifty years and will not be done right in the next twenty years unless we regulate it. We will find ourselves with a constitution that cannot promote the ends we expect of it. If we can put such checks upon the various departments of government as will enable the people to control them through the ballot box we will have done all that constitutions should undertake to do. When we undertake to settle what shall be the expenses of this government for the next twenty or thirty years, we pass from the domain of constitutional law and trench upon the field of legislation. The complaints of the people which have been made to us here will be found to have had no foundation, and they will rise up against us to rebuke the inconsistencies of our work.

Mr. MYNATT. I hope the proposition will not prevail. I care not what arguments are made to sustain it, the fact remains that it will save $20,000. I am not willing to leave it to the legislature. Last year the joint finance committee reported that the amount of fees to tax collectors should be reduced as the amount increased. Upon investigation it was found that the counties of Bibb, Fulton, and Chatham paid 3 per cent, while other counties paid 2 per cent. And the fact that it ought not to be left to the legislature is shown by the fact that the legislature did not act upon it then. The amendment of the gentleman is properly worded, covers all the ground and should be adopted.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd. I hope the motion will prevail. I was with the gentleman from Chatham in the legislature, and am satisfied, now he is, that this discussion arises from a misunderstanding of the law. We found that the counties of Bibb, and Fulton, and Chatham were paying, under a special law, some $8,000, $10,000 or $12,000 for the collection of their taxes, and we took the matter into consideration; and if the gentleman will examine the law, as it stands now, no county can have more than 3 per cent, of the state taxes. I think the motion should prevail, and that we ought to leave the matter to the legislature.

The motion to reconsider was put to the house and prevailed.

Mr. TIFT. I will present the reasons I have for the reconsideration of the subject now before the convention. There are now in several localities of the state counties which are entirely under the control of ignorant men. The interests of the county and state are at the mercy of that class of people. Now, sir, I will suppose a case, that will be applicable to a good many counties, and which some gentlemen here will recognize. Suppose some ignorant or vicious man, with a view to defrauding the state and county, should be put up by his race, runs for the office and becomes tax receiver and collector; and some unscrupulous man behind him goes upon his bond with the understanding that they are to share the spoils, what protection is there for those people under the present law. Now, what is this provision? It is that the general assembly may pass a law under which, upon the recommendation of the grand jury, the collection of taxes shall be let to the lowest bidder. There is not a county in the state that cannot protect itself under this law. I will take another case. I will take the county of Washington from which the gentleman [Mr. DONALDSON] comes. Suppose the fees in that county are $1,500, and suppose he can get it done better for one-fourth of that—is there any reason why the county of Washington or any other county should pay the excess into any man's pocket? In many of the counties it does not take more than a month to do the work, and in the largest not more than three months to do the work. Now, what is a fair price for the work? Suppose several men are running for the office of tax receiver and collector, and one of them comes up and says "I do not want to charge you more than this work is worth, and will do it for $500." Why not let the county or state save that extra amount of compensation? If this law passes it will save the state and counties a very large amount and the people of many of the localities of the state will be protected. It it can be better done by any amendment that the gentleman can offer, I will co-operate with him and try to accomplish the purpose.

The motion was put and lost.

ABSENCES.

Leave of absence were asked for Messrs. HOLLIFIELD, LAWSON, SCOTT of the 30th, HUDSON of the 25th, and HANSELL, which were granted.

The PRESIDENT. The unfinished business of Saturday is now in order.

The report upon counties and county officers was taken up. The sixth section was read, as follows:

SEC. 6. The county officers shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective counties or districts, and shall hold their offices for two years. They shall be removed on conviction for malpractice in office, and no person shall be eligible to any office above referred to, unless he shall have been a resident of the county for two years and shall be qualified to discharge the duties thereof

The PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that it was to this section that the amendment of Mr. TIFT was made, and which has now been reconsidered.

Mr. SIMMONS. I move to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the amendment.

The motion was put, and, upon division, was agreed to—ayes, 108; nays, 9.

Mr. DAVIS of Houston. I move to amend, as follows:

Except the office of tax receiver, which office shall be abolished, and the duties of the same shall be performed by the clerk of the superior court, who shall give bond and security as now provided by law, and who shall receive such compensation for his services as the county commissioners, or those having the charge of county affairs, may provide He shall receive the tax returns at his office at the county site.

Mr. WINN of Gwinnett. I move to lay that upon the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TIFT. I move to amend, as follows:

Sheriffs and all other officers whose duty it shall be to advertise property for sale under any legal process, shall not pay or charge more than is paid for the same space by other advertisements in the same paper, and they shall publish separately and distinctly each levy on property.

Mr. DUBOSE. I move to lay that on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAWKINS.—I

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A neat 5 room house, No. 59 Collins street, cheap. Apply to E. L. Connally, 26 Whitehall street. 600 july31 d3w tues thur sun

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21...dtf

FOR RENT—A nice four room Dwelling, Convenient to business. Apply to Lynch & Thornton's Book store 474 july28...d2w

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under Decker's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. DeGive. 367 July15...dtf

FOR RENT—First class Private Boarding House, No. 50 North Broad, Junction Luckie and Peachtree streets. In good repair, flue cool water, centrally located, and larger portion of the rent payable in Board of Owner. Possession given first of August. Isaac S. Boyd. office Walker & Boyd, in "James' Bank." 283 july1...dtf

FOR SALE.

MT. VERNON MILLS and a valuable Plantation for sale, consisting of 464 acres, and other valuable water powers on the place, and there has been over sixteen thousand dollars spent in cash and improvements, will take ten thousand dollars; one-third cash, balance on as long time as you want, at 12 per cent. interest. Call on or address, Capt. Dr. or W. S. Brown with Connally & Holman, Atlanta, or myself, near Roswell, Milton county, Georgia. E. J. Camp. 517 July31...d1t

A GOOK.—I will sell or lease a Corn Mill, Gin and Cane Press, Bone Mills, &c., on good terms. A good stand for a gin, (near the limits of the city, McDonough street) Apply to Jno. M. C. Reed. 518 July31 d1t

FOR SALE—The Brick Store, No. 63 Decatur street; also 90 acres of land on the Georgia railroad, near the city; also three small farms—8, 12 and 17 acres each; also 20 unimproved city lots. July 29, 1877. T. Goldsmith, Real Estate Agent. 490...j29 31

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A Farm of 171 acres, two miles from car shed. About one-half under good cultivation. Apply to Geo. W. Harrison, 27 Broad street. 441 july25. dtf

FOR SALE—75,000 Brick. Less than they can be bought elsewhere. Apply to Geo. W. Harrison, 27 Broad street. 411 july5...dtf

FOR SALE—Having determined to discontinue the sale of Wines and Liquors, we offer our entire stock of Clarets, Rhine Wines, Champagnes, California Wines, fine French Brandies, &c., at actual cost. A. M. Lewin & Co., 49 Peachtree street. 479...j24 tf.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office mar20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street. 0-0 July25...dtf

BOARDING.

REGULAR and Transient Boarders taken at the moderate rate of $20 a week at No. 8 West Mitchell street, near Whitehall. Location central and convenient to business 222 July11...d2tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 July24...tf1m

WANTED.

WANTED—By a young man a situation as a salesman, now or first September. Has five years' experience and a large acquaintance. Best reference given. Apply by three p. m. at this office 523 July31...dlt

WANTED—2 Moulders to work on hollow ware. Address John J. Seay, Rome Stove and Hollow-ware Works, Rome, Ga. 485...j29 31

AUCTION SALES

ATTEND the sale of Ellen Brogan's House and Lot on Decatur street, this afternoon at five o'clock. Watch out for a bargain by N. K. Fowler, Real Estate Agent. july31...d1t

IN consequence of some private negotiations now pending for the purchase of the McMillan Property entire, we have decided to postpone the Auction Sale advertised for to-morrow until Wednesday, August 29th, when the sale will take place, if the property is not sooner sold in the meantime, as will sell all, or any portion, at low figures, and on long time. For full description and particulars call at our office, 33 Marietta street. Joyner & Frierson. 521 July31 d1t

SPECIAL and attractive auction sale by McCandless, Ellis & Co., corner Marietta and Broad streets, Atlanta, Ga., Thursday, August 2d, 1877. $2,000 worth elegant Black Walnut Furniture, Brussels and 3 ply carpets, an elegant Puffed Deep Parlor Set, an elegant Dressing Case set, 4 fine Marble Bureau Sets, 1 Marble Top Side Board, 1 Magnificent Cylinder Secretary, 1 Black Walnut Wardrobe, 1 Extension Table, 2 Marble Tables, 4 Fine Brussels Carpets (English, 3 3 ply Carpets (these are nearly new,) 50 yards White Chinese Matting, 1 fine Cooking Stove, Pipe and Utensils, 2 Heating Stoves, 1 Refrigerator, (new,) 1 Hair Mattress, (new,) 3 Hair Mattresses, (new,) 5 Moss Mattresses, (new,) 2 Cotton and Shuck, (new,) 1 Woven Wire Mattress, 3 Spring Bed Bottoms, 3 Toilet Sets, 2 Painted Sets, Parlor, Hall and Chamber Lamps, 1 fine Dinner Set French China, large lot fine Cutlery, Crockery and odds and ends always found in first-class houses. Sold only in consequence of removal from city. Great bargains may be expected. 494 July29—d4t

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1877.

THE REBELLION OF 1877.

The back-bone of the strike is broken, even in riotous Chicago and St. Louis; and the voice of the editor is heard in the land drawing lessons from the great trouble and explaining its moral. This flood-tide of philosophy will, if long continued, prove a greater nuisance than the strike itself; for what it lacks in terror is made up in tediousness.

We have no lesson in connection with the subject. We simply hope that the communities which got a touch of the mob will not stop until their proper work is done. To restore order and the supremacy of the law is not enough. The men who planned the riots, who pushed weak people into them, who fanned the passions and prejudices of ignorant men until they became agents of destruction—all such men should be hunted down, tried, and if convicted, severely punished. It such communities stop short of hunting out and thoroughly exposing those sworn foes of society, the Internationals, they deserve to be again subjected to a reign of terror; for the Internationals were at the bottom of the worst troubles of the past ten days. They are not workingmen; they are professional agitators. They are the sworn foes of every recognized establishment in society—religion, public worship, marriage, the family and property rights. They demand the abolition of public worship, the seizure and transformation of churches into halls and hospitals, the abrogation of the relation of marriage and the substitution of promiscuous freedom between the sexes, the subjection of the family to the absolute control of the state, the repeal of all property laws and a redistribution of wealth equally among all members of society. These organized villains find no foothold in the south; but, ledby foreign-born Internationals, they exist in every large northern city. They foster and promote a spirit that leads to open rebellion and riots. They furnish ringleaders and managers for just such movements as Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago recently got an allopathic dose of.

But the bringing to justice of ringleaders is not all. Every state should immediately provide itself with a well-regulated militia. The statement of the federal constitution that a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free state, was amply proven by the late riots. In New York Governor Robinson had no difficulty in controlling and quickly suppressing riots. It was a regiment from Brooklyn that secured a settlement of the difficulties at Hornellsville, which broke the back of the strike throughout the state. The action of that Brooklyn regiment was unexceptionable. They meant business. And so in New Jersey, where there is a well-regulated militia. Every state should have such soldiers. They are the soldiers of the constitution, and all this outcry for a large standing army is as revolutionary as the demands of the Internationals. The timid old fool who have accumulated more money than sense, do not stop to think that in demanding a large standing army, they are bringing, if not on themselves, certainly on their children, a worse curse than the dangers of mobs. The citizen soldiery—no sham, but a well-regulated militia—is the country's true and proper defender in times of serious and wide-spread trouble. The interests of the general government, says an exchange; "demand a well-regulated militia as its refuge in time of great need; and the interest and dignity of the states demand it at all times, so that they shall not be compelled to call for help from the general government, which they should be sustaining instead of draining for their own sustenance."

Just now, however, we need something more than a well-regulated militia—we need a cessation of Shermanism. The government policy must be changed. It has given the Internationals the opportunity they long have sought. The democrats of Ohio, in convention assembled, spoke for the party throughout the west and south when they put these planks in their platform:

1 The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruits of vicious laws enacted by the republican party.

2. that as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles we demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act.

3 That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the republican measure demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

4 That we favor the retention of greenback currency as the best paper money we have ever had, and declare against any further contraction.

THE Hon. Bolivar Bulldozer, who is now engaged in editing the Daily Bulwark of Liberty, is not at all pleased with the proposition which Atlanta has made to the convention with respect to the location of the capital. In reply to the Hon. Bolivar, it may be well to state to the Hon. Bolivar, who is somewhat sorely obtuse, that the proposition itself is a sufficient guarantee that Atlanta will furnish the state a capitol of which the state will be proud, for the location is to be conditional. If Atlanta fails to come up to the terms of her contract, the capital goes to Milledgeville, Lickskillet, Ashbank, Vineville or any other ineligible location. This with our compliments to the Hon. Bolivar Bulldozer.

THE Early County News wants to know where the money will come from to enable Atlanta to comply with the terms of her recent proposition in respect to the capital question. The News and all others of an inquiring turn of mind may rest assured that provision was made for the money before the offer was made. As for the rest, it would at least be polite for outsiders to await a protest from our citizens before bewailing the consequences of this new addition to our debt.

THE central council of the Labor league of the United States, in a recent paper, declare their opposition to any compromise with actual rioters or those countenancing riot. They are in favor of upholding the supremacy of the law; and are convinced that the great law-abiding element of the United States, the capitalists and laborers, would hail with delight any settlement of the deplorable condition of affairs by a just and patriotic compromise.

THE editors of the Columbus Enquirer note that our funny man is failing. This may be true, but it cannot be said that the editors of the Enquirer ever fail of being funny, and they grow funnier every day. They are funniest when they try not to be, and their humor is of that rare sort which takes its flavor from unconsciousness. If you want to have fun, the Enquirer is the paper you ought to have.

GEN. SHERMAN says that without a strong standing army the American people will become a mob. The real truth of the matter is this: John Sherman's financial policy will require a strong standing army to prevent the American people from becoming a mob. The people have only to decide whether it is cheaper to wipe out brother John's financial schemes, or increase the army to enforce it.

THE democrats of Wisconsin are "going in" to win this year, and the republicans are becoming demoralized—so demoralized that Governor Ludington has declined a re-nomination that he could have had for the asking. None of the republican small fry that have been named for the position can carry the state. The feeling against the policy of the president is about the same as has been displayed in Iowa.

FRED GRANT's father-in-law has gone into bankruptcy, owing about two millions more than his assets will cover. His enterprise and zeal, says the Inter-Ocean, outran his judgment, and that's what's the matter with Col. Fred. He broke his engagement to a daughter of one of the Cookes because her father had failed, and now he is caught in the same old trap.

OF all the editors opposed to Atlanta the noblest and the most talented is the Hon. Bolivar Bulldozer. The Hon. B. not only dips his pen in gall, but in brandy and seltzer besides. We need more editors like the Hon. Bolivar B. —editors who write with a nine dollar pair of shears, with ink made by a red-nosed bar-keeper who gets thirteen dollars a month. All honor to the Hon. B. B.!

Hartranft and Cullom are under a cloud. They could not govern their respective states; but the democratic governors of New York and New York are much praised for their energy, tact and success in dealing with the mob. Governor Robinson's prompt action saved a deal of bloodshed and destruction of property in New York.

THE Columbus Enquirer has a correspondent in Hades. It is well that the editors have opened up communication thus early. It will in all probability afford them a way out of some of the irksome difficulties.

MRS. LOUISE CLISBY WISE, daughter of Colonel Joseph Clisby, of the Macon Telegraph, was married recently to Dr. M. Kennedy, of the Southern Christian Advocate.

HAM and E. P. Speer are going to start a new paper in Milledgeville. They were negotiating yesterday for the means to run it. It is to be a daily.

"Aliunde Joe," once known as Associate Justice Bradley, was thrown from his carriage and bruised severely, last week in Washington. He will recover.

THERE are some matters in regard to the advocacy of Ben. Wood's lottery bill here last winter that have never been brought to light.

GEORGIA'S DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS

Replying to the criticisms and animadversions of a correspondent who signs himself "Farmer," in respect to the administrations of Smith and Colquitt, the editor of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, in the course of a well considered editorial, makes the following just defence of these distinguished Georgians:

The people of Georgia will not believe that "our democratic executives have been no improvement on Bullock and his radical regime," for they know to the contrary. They will not believe that Governor Smith "made many blunders, the double payment of the notorious bonds being the most prominent." It has never been shown that Governor Smith was responsible for the second payment of the "notorious bonds," and we do not believe it ever will be. Governor Smith's administration was all that the best citizen—the purest patriot—could have desired it to be. His bitterest enemies have not hesitated to admit that nothing could be said against his public acts. That his appointments to office did not give satisfaction is both true and natural. When forty men are in pursuit of an office and only one can get it, is it surprising that the other thirty-nine and their friends should resent what they consider bad treatment.

The assertions concerning Governor Colquitt will not be more readily believed. In addition to the statement that Governor Colquitt during his six months of office has well nigh come up to the full extravagance of either Smith or Bullock, "Farmer" goes on to say "it is said by one of the public officers in the capitol here that seventy thousand dollars would not cover the expenses of the executive department for one year." There is no evidence whatever that Governor Colquitt has been guilty of an extravagance since he was called upon to take charge of the administration of the state government. So far as we can learn, so far as there is any evidence to the contrary, he has made as faithful and as economical an executive as any, the most industrious, of his predecessors.

THE editor of the Eatonton Messenger has a turn for mixing eloquence with argument. Thus, in his last issue, he tersely and beautifully remarks: "We want the capital removed to Milledgeville, and not allow Atlanta to sway the rights of our people." This is good—very good. The people's rights have been "swayed" by Atlanta, and the custom—we presume it is a custom by this time—must be stopped, for when a city begins to "sway" the rights of a people, it is time to bring about a reform. But while upon this particular subject it would perhaps not be out of order to inquire what particular rights of the people have been "swayed" by Atlanta? The matter is serious enough to call for an explanation.

ON Friday last, we quoted from the Augusta Chronic. Con., with due applause, the following able stanzas:

"Pay us our wages,
Or go back to stages"
"Pooh! pooh, now! Pish! pish!
We'll call the mehsh"
"Zip! ping!" sings the lead.
"There's somebody dead."

But as we find the same lyric in the Chicago Inter-Ocean of Saturday, and as it seems to be a physical impossibility for these great journals to interchange ideas so quickly, we are bound to conclude that the madrigal in question was written by the editors of the Chronic. Con., with their silver-mounted shears. Honor to whom honor is due. Let us patronize home institutions.

THE oldest postmaster lives at Sandy Springs, in Maryland; but the next oldest resigned his office last week. His name is Edward S. Kemper, and he had been postmaster at Cross Keys, Virginia, thirty-two years. His son succeeds him.

ONE-SEVENTH of the railroad mileage of the country was rendered useless by the rioters for a week. The suspended roads lost in gross receipts fifteen millions, most of which will prove a total loss.

How can the Hon. Potipher Peagreen serve his country at the rate of four dollars a day? There is something preposterous, as it were, in the mere proposition.

HOW CAN Atlanta evade her contract if compliance therewith is made conditional? Will the Hon. Bolivar Bulldozer, editor and statesman, please reply?

SOME of the members of the next Georgia legislature will want to strike for higher wages.

FACT AND COMMENT.

THE iron horse is beginning to stretch his legs again.

IN Buffalo the cowards pay $10 a day for militia substitutes.

GARIBALDI'S only ambition now is to outlive the pope.

IT remains for the servant-girls to get up a strike on the Pan Handle.

EVERY rioter picked up dead was found riddled with proclamations.

VICTOR HUGO is writing an inaugural ode for the Paris exposition.

AN English bridegroom recently fainted away while the marriage ceremony was being performed.

TILTON has arrived in England. Great crowds congregate as he goes round the streets with a step ladder and a nightgown hanging up pictures.

THE sea serpent has been captured off Beverly, Mass., and turns out to be a horse mackerel. He weighs 1,200 pounds.

THERE are now three full tickets in the field in Ohio: The democratic, the temperance and the greenback.

THE wood of the white birch is now exported from Massachusetts to England, to be made into thread spools. A million feet were thus consumed last year.

THE house Gen. Grant occupied in St. Louis before the war still stands on Barton street, in that city. It is a wooden structure, a story and a half high, and contains two rooms.

IT is hard to work for low wages, but how much harder is it to be unable to get any work and to receive no wages at all!

IF a man in a uniform is killed with a brickbat there is a case of "popular feeling," but if a man with a brickbat is killed by a man in uniform there is a case of "unprovoked slaughter."

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEBHOY, a Bombay baronet and philanthropist, is dead. His father spent 250,000 pounds sterling on the charities of Bombay, and he was a generous benefactor himself.

BOSTON rejoices in the possession of the model dog catcher. He does his work so quietly that even the dogs are in their happy hunting grounds before they know it.

THE richest and most fashionable of the idiots at Saratoga no longer smoke cigarettes, and the poorer ones are too proud to do anything that is not done by the wealthy.

THE Sutro tunnel, intended as an improved outlet for the Comstock mines in Nevada, has penetrated about three miles and a half, has cost nearly $1,000,000, and will be extended half a mile further. It was commenced eight years ago.

THERE died at Chicago last week Mr. H. O. Stone aged only sixty-six but a pioneer of the city, having settled there in 1835. In 1846 he shipped the first cargo of wheat from Chicago eastward, 700 bushels in all, that was sold at Buffalo for 70 cents a bushel.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S only living descendant, Walter Frederick Carew Raleigh, is twelve years old, and his work for the next few years consists in waiting till he comes of age to enjoy an inheritance of $640,000.

WALKING a thousand miles in a thousand hours having been repeatedly done in England, is now looked upon as slow. A pedestrian named Gale now proposes to walk four thousand quarters of a mile in four thousand consecutive periods of ten minutes each.

PLANS are out for building a magnificent maritime exchange building in New York, and a committee is trying to purchase a part or the entire block bounded by William, Beaver and Hanover streets. It is valued at $500,000 and belongs to the heirs of Francis B Cutting.

NEW YORK Commercial Advertiser: When all the chief executives of the states come together at dinner next month, we hope that the governor of South Carolina will be allowed to make his time-honored observation to the governor of North Carolina quietly and without exciting remark.

THERE is not a man out of employment to-day who could not find employment if he could be transfered to the place where labor is needed. The farmers need hands and millions of acres of unoccupied lands are ready to yield their fruits to laborers. The working men are competing with each other in over crowded occupations, hence the troubles we have.

A RAISED map of New Hampshire, the construction of which was begun early last year by Professor Hitchcock of the geological survey, has been completed. It is constructed on a scale of one inch to a mile, and is about fifteen feet long by eight wide. The height of the elevation is on the scale of an inch to 1,000 feet. The map is made of pine, and bass wood, and shows all the important streams, lakes, hills, mountains, town and county lines, railroads and cities.

TWO or three men and various dogs having been devoured by sharks off Melbourne, Australia, the government offered a reward for the capture of these fish, and 3,000 were caught in one week; but inasmuch as the reward was at the rate of one shilling a foot, and no reward given for a shark under two feet, the fishermen threw the "babies" into the sea until they grew worth catching. Some men have been making from $15 to $20 a day by shark fishing.

A RECENT history of American uniforms brings to light the fact that the gray of the southern Confederacy was the regulation dress of the American armies which fought at Chippewa and Niagara in 1812, and was adopted at West Point in commemoration of those victories. It is still quite extensively worn by northern regiments, and is the prevailing color in all military schools, and for economy and quietness is doubtless preferable to the blue.

THERE is not a woman in the land who will not think Pittsburg cheaply let off with a fine of $10,000,000 for the shame it has brought upon the American character. It lowers the value of American citizenship perceptibly to know that in an American city a mob of men could be gathered together capable of carrying a coffin to the house of an unprotected woman at night with savage threats that her absent husband should be brought home to her in it before morning.

MARSHAL DOUGLAS, of North Carolina, may not be guilty of the grave offenses laid to his account; certainly no proof of his guilt has been laid before the country; but it has been very clearly shown that he has not the knowledge of the world or administrative ability necessary for the discharge of the duties required of him. He was appointed because he was the son of his father and had earned the gratitude of President Grant by faithful clerical service. There seem to be much better reasons why he should be invited to resign, if not removed.

A VERY heart-rending story comes from Nantes, twenty-nine miles northwest of Paris. Victorina Voisin, a young girl of nineteen, was ass. May elected Rosiere, or the most virtuous girl of the place, and was engaged to be married on the 14th of this month; but, meanwhile, some miscreant spread reports injurious to her character, and even wrote an anonymous letter containing these charges to her lover. He sent his brother to speak to her about these statements, and the latter, after a long conversation, during which the poor girl grew terribly excited, showed her the letter. She read it, burst from him, and plunged into the Seine. A post mortem examination, conducted in presence of the municipal authorities proved that there was not a shadow of foundation for the vile scandals.

IT is a false mercy to aim over the heads of the crowd in time of riot, or to fire blank cartridges. Troops should not be used until all other hope is gone; then they should be used as a surgeon uses the knife, calmly and decisively, and wholly without pity. It is the truest kindness to kill sternly. It is to be fairly presumed that the leaders of the riot are in front and nearest to the troops. These are the persons to kill. The aim should be low, and delivered in a businesslike way, and followed up quickly by another and another volley. This sounds cruel but it is the true mercy at last, for it accomplishes the result in the quickest way and the way least wasteful of life.—Baltimore Gazette.

MISS CORISANDE was born only two years earlier than her brother Tom. When Tom was ten years old she gloried because she was twelve. When Tom was known to be fourteen she confessed to sweet sixteen. When Tom proudly boasted of eighteen she timidly acknowledged herself just nineteen. When he came home from college, with a moustache and a vote, and had a party in honor of his twenty first birthday, she said to her friends, "What a boyish fellow he is; who would think he is only a year younger than I?" And when Tom declared he was twenty five, and old enough to get married, she said: "Do you know I feel savagely jealous to think of Tom getting married. But then I suppose twins are always more attached to each other than other brothers and sisters." And two years later, at Tom's wedding, she said with girlish vivacity to the wedding guests, "dear old Tom; to see him married to-night, and then think how, when he was only five years old, they brought him in to see me, his baby sister. I wonder if he thinks of it to night."

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The editors of the Columbus Enquirer have a special correspondent in Hades. This is such a stroke of newspaper enterprise that Colonel DeVotie can afford to go to the nearest blacksmith shop and whet his able shears.

—The Gem is the name of a new temperance paper just started in Atlanta. It is well edited and neatly printed.

—Colonel "P. A. S.," of the Augusta Chronic. Con. went as far Chattanooga with the convention, and reported the proceedings all the way there and back.

—Two hundred and eighty-nine leather-wing bats were killed in the garret of the dwelling-house of Mr. R. F. M. Mann, of Griffin, one day last week.

—The Hon. Bolivar Bulldozer, and his able paper, the Daily Baffler, can find no good whatever in Atlanta. According to the Hon. Bolivar B.'s account, the very martins that skim through the air have become corrupted. It appears to us that the Hon. B. is slightly prejudiced.

—The editor of the Eatonton Messenger sagaciously remarks: "If the situation of the capital is to be let out to the lowest bidders, why not give every city in the state a chance to bid?" This would undoubtedly be a fair proposition, but the location of the capital is not to be let out to the lowest bidder. Atlanta makes a simple business proposition and nothing more. There is no bid about it. She says to the tax payers of the state: "If you will locate the capital with me, I will furnish the site and the buildings." Of course, this matter will have to be decided by the convention and the people.

—Milton A. Candler, Jr., fourteen year old son of Hon. Milton A. Candler, is said by the News to be the model boy of DeKalb county. He has a large sum in bank, the profits of his own labor, and is never idle.

—The corn crop of DeKalb is said to be remarkably promising.

—The Cuthbert Appeal has this: "None of our exchanges are more eagerly sought after that THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Its reports of the proceedings of the convention have never been approximated by Georgia journalism. We do not object to lending this exchange to our friends, but hope they will not forget to return the same as we desire to file them for future reference. Subscription price reasonable."

—The Hon. Bolivar Bulldozer has suddenly developed a good deal of solicitude in respect to the financial affairs of Atlanta.

—A negro robber is running loose on Doboy Island.

—Colonel Ham, of the Warrenton Clipper, has not yet returned to his editorial mutton farm.

—The Columbus dogs are killing cows and calves. Colonel DeVotie ought to thank heaven that his calves are not yet developed.

—West Point Press: Mr. J. F. Beaty, one of our most worthy citizens, and now afflicted with a disease which has prostrated him for months, while in health had his life insured his life for $2,000 in what he considered to be a reliable company. During his long illness, Mr. Beaty, being in reduced circumstances, has nevertheless contrived, with the assistance of friends and relatives, to pay the premiums as they have fallen due, in order that his family might not be left penniless. The company has lately gone into liquidation, and thus an innocent and deserving family become the victims of salaried nabobs and unscrupulous managers. Mr. Beaty has the sympathy of the whole community in his misfortune. The company, we believe, was the Universal Life.

—Valdosta Times: Our community was shocked last Thursday night by the sad intelligence of the drowning of little Nellie Quarterman, daughter of Dr K A Quarterman of this place She and her eldest sister were on a visit to Mr J A Ousley, of Ousley station, and on Thursday afternoon, in company with her sister, Miss Kate Burton and one of Dr Ousley's little daughters, went across the railroad bridge over the Withlacochee river, to the springs for a bath. About dusk they started back and when they reached the bridge Miss Kate Burton offered to take her hand, but she refused saying that she had gone over safely and thought she could get along better by herself. Just as they got over the middle of the river those in front were attracted by a splash in the water and to their horror turned and saw little Nellie struggling in the swift current thirty odd feet below. A negro man was near at hand, but he refused all entreaties to go in after her, saying he could not swim, when really the water was not over four feet deep from his side of the river out the middle. The cries of the distressed children attracted those at the springs, (nearly a quarter of a mile away) and they made all possible speed to the fatal spot. Mr. W. Goulden, of Thomasville, was one of the first there and he plunged into the river (it being very deep on the west side) and swam to the spot where he saw her sink, and raised her a lifeless corpse. All efforts to resuscitate were unavailing, though Dr. Quarterman thinks that had a physician been at hand she could have been restored The body was brought to Valdosta yesterday morning, and carried on the train last night to Liberty county, to its last resting place. Poor little Nellie! the pride of a father's heart and the special object of a mother's love! who would have dreamed that at the innocent age of seven she could have met with so cruel a fate! But the ways of Providence are mysterious and according to the truth of the Christian religion it must have been for the best. We heartily sympathize with the bereaved parents and would that we could pour the oil of consolation into the their troubled hearts.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

SEVERAL VIEWS UPON THE GREAT RAILROAD PROBLEM.

A General Defence of the Railroad Policy Set up.

A Few Facts Introduced to the Attention of Ex Governor J. E. Brown

And a Compromise Suggested by a Looker-on of the Struggle.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE RAILROADS.

Local Freights and Through Rates —Pertinent Thoughts by a Citizen.

Editors Constitution:—Frequent complaints are made against leading railway lines on account of their discrimination between what are called "local freights" and "through rates." Shippers doing business at intermediate points and who pay local rates, complain that they are charged more in proportion to the distance than shippers at remote points who pay through rates. It makes no difference with the complainants that the roads cannot do their business at a less charge and pay their stockholders reasonable interest on the investment, nor that the roads would lose the through business entirely, if the latter paid the same rates as the local business. Indeed, the fact seems to be overlooked altogether, that railroads are designed, after paying their stockholders reasonable returns on their investments, to benefit the country at large, rather than to build up the interests of particular localities at the expense of the public.

Let us look into this matter briefly and see what foundation there is for these complaints. This will be pardoned the more readily since this question, among others affecting our railway interests, will probably engage the attention of the constitutional convention now in session in this city.

WHAT GEN. BEAUREGARD SAYS ON THE SUBJECT.

I have before me the report made by General Beauregard while he was president of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad company, and in which the subject is treated with marked ability. The general fortifies his position like a true soldier, by quotations from eminent railway authorities and successful railway managers—some of whose facts and even language may be reproduced here with benefit to the reader.

There are certain things which General Beauregard, and the authorities upon which he relies, consider settled in railway management. Among them the following: "It is fundamental that every road must be managed with a view to its earnings, expenses, repairs and adequate remuneration for the capital invested. This is necessary to all parties. All thinking men concede that unprofitable roads do not satisfactorily respond to the just expectation of their patrons. It is the interest of all parties that they should pay. Especially is it for the interest of the community, directly reaping the advantage of a good, safe, well-managed road; or, rather, reaping the inconveniences and discomforts of an unsafe, unreliable road, for the transaction of their daily business. Hence it is seen that it is for the interest of all concerned, that every road should do all the business that it can procure, from which any profit can be realized, although the rates may be far below the average rate charged. It is also well settled that it is the duty and the interest of every railroad to foster and develop its local business—by which I mean the business arising on its lines and not divertible therefrom by rival routes. From this local business, it derives its chief support, and to it, it must primarily look for the income needful for its success. The local interests of the people upon a line cannot be antagonistic to the road so long as the rates charged are just and proper. They must certainly are just and proper so long as they do no more than yield a fair income on the capital invested in the enterprise, and show a reasonable deduction from the cost of teaming. It has been suggested that it is unfair to charge rates for local business higher than instances carried than for through business. This is found to be a fallacy. From the railroad the community receives all the advantages derived from the difference between railroad charges and the cost of teaming in all its local business, which in the case of the farmer living ten miles away from the market is equal to a saving, at a low estimate, of two-thirds its cost. It is not wrong or unjust to the farmer living ten miles from market, that the farmer living one hundred miles away should have his traffic done at a lower rate per mile, provided it is not done at less than cost; for just to the extent of the profit made on the hundred miles' business is the company able to carry the less mile business at a lower rate, and still act justly to its stockholders.

Another thing is settled between railroad experts—that the through business of a road, made up generally as it is of full trains, is done at a less cost than local business, picked up as it comes to the line. This difference is large and must enter into the calculation of rates made by the managers of the roads. A train starting from Atlanta to Augusta or Savannah, partly loaded and partly empty, stopping to leave empty and pick up loaded cars between the starting point and the point of destination, may cost more money to the company, and earn less than if it had started with a full train, although the through freight is at less rates per mile than local freights from intermediate points. This is more marked when the train starts entirely empty. Besides, there enters into the estimate certain depreciation and expenses which do not depend upon the amount of business done. The natural decay of the superstructure, bridges, ties, fences, station houses, cars, abrasion of the banks, and certain station expenses are neither increased nor diminished by the through or contingent business. This has been estimated at full one-third of the whole expenses of a road, including its equipments, proving beyond a doubt that contingent or through business may be done at two-thirds the average rate per mile of other business, and afford as large a profit as the local business, which, without the aid of this long business, would have all this expense to bear."

Gen. Beauregard further states that a *pro rata* rate on passengers is equally unjust as on freight, although the injustice may not be so apparent. It ignores the difference between the cost of doing business by wholesale and retail. One passenger be carried over a line of road, being taken on and off with his baggage at every station, as cheaply and with as little risk as he can be carried through at one sitting? Who pays the station man for handling and caring for his baggage? for warming and lighting the passenger house? Who guarantees that he will not break his limbs, or otherwise injure himself, at the forty or fifty stations where he gets off? The least that can be said is that the company runs in carrying way passengers forty to fifty more chances of accidents than in carrying through passengers. And shall this passenger demand all this at the same rate of the wholesale or through passenger?

WHAT MR. FINCK AND OTHERS SAY.

Mr. Albert Finck, a very high authority on railway subjects, said, while acting as superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, "that the revenue derived from the through business of said road is nearly 37 per cent of the total revenue, and over 64 per cent of the total earnings." He further says: "Although it is generally conceded that the transaction of a large through business over the road must prove remunerative to the company, the fact that local interests are also thereby greatly benefitted is hardly ever appreciated. It is no doubt, for this reason, that local shippers consider it an act of injustice to them—the builders of the road—that the railroad company transports freight coming from a distance, or, in other words, through freight, at lower rates than are charged for local freight. They argue—and to those who are ignorant of the principles which govern the case, their arguments must be plausible enough—that the people who contribute their means toward the building of the road, should have the preference over those who never furnished a dollar for its construction. Were it merely a question of reference, this should certainly be the case. But in reality the question is this: Shall the through business be secured to the road, or shall it be permitted to pass over other routes? It is evident that if the rates are not made to meet competing lines of transportation, this class of business must be lost to the company altogether."

Mr. Finck adds: "During the past year this company, realized from through business alone the sum of $812,836 76, of which 58½ per cent. was expended in operating the road, leaving a net profit of $338 213 87, equal to, say, 46¼ per cent on the entire net revenue. Thus people living at a distance, who had nothing to do with the building of the road, contributed largely towards making it a successful enterprise. Nor are the owners of the road alone benefitted by this business. The sum of $477,622 89, operating expenses, was nearly all expended along the line of the road, thus stimulating trade by increasing the wealth of the state through which the road passes. Now, if this business had not been secured to the road at such rates as could be obtained, it would have been necessary either to have increased the local rates 36½ per cent, or to have reduced the annual dividends 4½ per cent, leaving 17-10 instead of 6 per cent on the capital stock. But as long as the road is operated in the interest of all the stock holders, and not for the benefit of a certain class of shippers, the main object must always be to secure a sufficient revenue to pay a reasonable dividend on the capital invested. Hence if the through business is neglected, or is forced over rival routes on account of high rates, the local shipper must either contribute the whole amount of the loss, or the owners of the road lose the interest on their capital; in which latter case the local shippers must still furnish the entire operating expenses, as otherwise the road could not be kept in running order for any length of time. The unavoidable result, therefore, would be to raise the local tariff, while on the other hand with a large through business, the company would be enabled to lower it."

COMMENTS AND DEDUCTION.

In view of these facts, it is apparent that the opposition so frequently made by local interests to the efforts of railroad companies to secure through business, by judicious extensions or close connections of their roads with existing lines, whereby they might reach sections of country otherwise inaccessible, or be put in condition to compete with rival routes, must, if successful, invariably prove detrimental both to local interest and the interest of railroad companies. The larger the business of a road, the cheaper will be the cost of transportation. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, for instance, with receipts amounting to over $1,000,000 per month, and operating about the same number of miles as the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, including the roads leased by the latter, carries freight at a cost less than one cent per ton per mile, while it costs the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, whose monthly revenue is only about one fourth as great, a fraction over two cents per ton per mile.

The American Railway Times says: "That a correct tariff of freights should be graduated, and not prorated for the different distances, is admitted by all who know anything whatever of railway matters."

DeBow's Review remarks, "if a company takes through freight which it could not otherwise get, at anything more than the contingent or running expenses, such excess is clearly a net gain, which would be lost or the company if refused. So far, therefore, from the local and way shipper being injured by such accession to the trade of the road, it enables the company better to comply with its chartered contract. It moreover improves the dividends of the community locally interested in the road by bringing foreign money into the company's treasury."

CONCLUSIONS.

If the matters herein stated are true, it follows:

1. That pro rata or uniform rates would be both unjust and impracticable; unjust to railroads and their patrons, and altogether impracticable in their adoption.

2. That through, long or contingent business may be done at a large and remunerative profit—even at two thirds the average rate of local business.

3. That the profits to the roads from extraneous business, which would be lost by the pro rata rule, would have to be charged on local business, thus adding to the local rates and greatly increasing the burdens of the people.

4. That no tariff of freights can be adopted that does not look to a just remuneration for capital invested, and if not attainable from long business, it must come from short or local business.

5. That a uniform or pro rata charge will greatly unsettle values—enlarging the value of farms and all producing industries near to market in a ratio that will astonish the unthinking, and reducing in a like proportion the value of the more distant ones.

6 That, probably, when a farm, within ten miles of a given market, can have its grain transported for four or five cents per bushel, the farm one hundred miles from the same market, though right on a railway, would pay forty or fifty cents per bushel. Difference per acre, in a yield of thirty bushels to the acre, of ten dollars, being the interest on a difference in the value of the farms of about one hundred and fifty dollars per acre! This would utterly annihilate all value in the distant farms as competitors in the same market with those fortunately situated near-by. In other words, if the roads were required to adopt the same tariff of freights for long as for short distances, the result would be to greatly reduce the value of all lands in the interior counties away from the seaboard, to depress the business in the interior cities and towns, to reduce the price of every pound of cotton or other product grown in the state, and to increase the price of every pound of bacon and every bushel of corn or flour brought from other states.

7. That all the evil consequences here enumerated would be greatly intensified, if the state of Georgia should force her railways to adopt an iron rule, and fix their passenger and freight rates at so much per mile for all distances, both long and short, while a different rule obtained

SHERMAN'S RATS.

THE BRUTES THAT BAFFLE LARRY'S SKILL.

The Carpet-Bag Rat Compared with the Rat of our Fathers—A Pestering Plague that Demands Abatement.

A few days ago Mr. Holbrook, a sagacious and succes ful grocery merchant on Peachtree street adopted a line of conduct that was at first inexplicable.

He picked his stock of goods, moved them from his store into a vacant store a door or two off, he then ripped up every plank in the floor, laid down a floor of solid sheet iron, replaced the upper planks, and moved his goods back.

A RACE OF PREDATORY THIEVES.

"What does it all mean?" we asked him.

"I means rats!" he replied solemnly. "Yes, sir, rats. I tell you the rats here cost me more by hundreds of dollars a year, than my rent and insurance. I have tried to ret rid of them in every possible way. I have found that they continued to increase. I was consequently forced to move out and put down a sheet iron barrier between the thieves and my goods."

'Why didn't you try cats or terriers?"

'Cats?" in a tone of scorn. "Cats and terriers. Did you ever see this new breed of rats that we have here? We can't handle them with cats or terriers either."

IN THE TRAIL OF SHERMAN'S BUMMERS

The truth is, Atlanta has become so thoroughly infested with rats that their destruction has become a matter of very serious importance. The ruthless invader of our store rooms, granaries and coops is the regular wharf rat—or Norway rat, as it is called. It is an importation, and not a native production. It is said that it came with Sherman's army to Atlanta; being brought hither in the forage for the horses, that was shipped out from New York. The Sherman rat, as we propose to call him, during the crusade against him that is hereby inaugurated is a perfect monster. He is as large as a small kitten, has huge thighs and foreshoulders, possesses enormous strength, is combative an pluncky, and his cruel rapacious face, is ornamented with a pair of flowing mustaches. He has bred with incredible rapidity since his introduction here, and has literally devoured, or driven out, the modest, inoffensive, old-fashioned little gray rat, that innocent, easily satisfied vegetarian that may be termed—

THE RAT OF OUR FATHERS."

A more harmless little rodent than our little rat of ante-bellum times can hardly be imagined. He was accepted without a murmur, and really taken as a sort of pleasant joke. He figures in history as a decent, gentlemanly rat that cracked an occasional grain of corn, or licked syrup, once in a while, from his tail that he had dropped into some sweet jug. He figures in history in such pleasant episodes as the famous visit of the country rat to the city, and in poetry as the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built. He did no harm, and was liked generally by all hands. But this new rat, born in the throes of revolution, and growing amid the fierce turbulence of this latter day, is a bloodthirsty and abnormal scoundrel. He despises the mild and musty corn, or the tranquil jam upon which the rat of our fathers feeded, and whenever he wants a lunch he rushes out into your yard, seizes a half-grown chicken and clipping its throat-latch with his sharp teeth, throws the palpitating corpse over his shoulders and gallops back to his den to wallow in warm gore.

THE WORK OF THESE LITTLE MONSTERS.

As is said above, the city literally swarms with these huge rats. They can be seen in great numbers galloping about the stores along the street, at night. It is almost impossible to raise poultry anywhere in the city. The rats kill young chickens and ducks with the greatest ease, and during last winter entered, on one occasion a chicken coop, killed from its roost, and destroyed a full-grown hen. They kill grown pigeons frequently. They do not confine themselves to the city, but are spreading into the country. We have seen them six miles from town.

Dr. Taylor, of the eagle drug store, has one which is about as large as his dog "Sooner", that burrows back of the store. The doctor says the burrow opens up at the other end somewhere beyond Decatur. These rodents can swim a creek, and nothing seems to stop them. They make more light raids into the country, moving in troops of a score or so, carrying destruction to the barn-yards and granaries, and consternation to the sleek and non-combatant rats of the rural districts.

THEY WILL ATTACK A MAN

when they are pressed into a corner. On such occasions, when flight is impossible, they will fly at their pursuer in blind rage, and generally succeed in closing their teeth through his flesh somehow. It is a fact worthy of note in the rat war, that we propose to open that the bite of this little animal is actually poisonous. Capt. B. M. Roberts was bitten by one of these rats, and his hand is now shrivelled all around the bite. Mr. Harwell was bitten, and it was feared that his arm would have to be amputated. Mr. Dickson was bitten, and was sick for weeks. The poison instilled with one of these bites is virulent and obstinate

AN OPENING FOR A FERRET.

There is no doubt but that something should be done at least to check the growth of this pestering plague. None of the ordinary plans will avail, and something extraordinary must be resorted to. There is a notice in the St. Louis papers of late date that a professional rat-killer of New York has gone to that city, carrying a gang of ferrets, that have been trained to hunt and kill rats. He guarantees to kill several hundred a day and to virtually rid St. Louis of the presence of this ubiquitous and dead y marauder. When he has finished, couldn't he get a job in the metropolis of the south? We advise that he be sent for.

CONVENTION DOTS.

—Page Murphy is one of the most rapid and alert young gentlemen in his positon that we ever knew. He is an amiable youth and a proficient for his age in the course of legislative proceedings.

—The clerical force of the convention is admirably adapted to its labors. Cooper Nisbet is a man of business all the way through; Mark Hardin is a reader, correct, audible and intelligible; Howard Willis is a solid mud-doon and keeps the papers straight: Christy runs the journals and never allows them to get hot on him, while Burton runs the private office with skill and system

—No legislative or deliberative body in Georgia ever had a more efficient doorkeeper than Johnson, the one-armed "hero if the lost cause"; nor a better messenger than the vigilant and attentive Smith, a veteran in his office.

—Col. Newt. Tumlin sits immediately in front of our reporter, and does not spread himself through a great deal of short-hand literature. In fact he is not doing much "spread-eagle" work in the convention, but we doubt if there is a man in the body who attends closer to those matters which affect his people and the general prosperity of the state. He is alert and full of tact, and his record will honor him in all the future.

—Doctor J. W. Wiley, of Palmetto, and one of "the old guard" of the senate clerical force in this state, came up the other day and looked in upon "the assembled wisdom." Doc. was in good enough health and humor to appreciate the parliamentary anomalies of the august body.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create a appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids, in fact it assists the regular operations of nature and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that is found identical with it, that it is a fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condit on of the body causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its harassing symptoms follow. The Sea Weed tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is sold by all Druggists.

deodlm

Dry Goods.

20 pieces Bleaching at 6 and 7c.

1 case Fruit of the Loom, 9c by piece.

Best new Fall Prints at 5 and 6½c

10 pieces full width Sheeting at 20 and 22½c.

1 bale Sea Island at 5c.

Black Grenadine at 10 and 12½c.

Black Grenadine at 25 and 35c, former prices 40 and 50c, to close out.

Dress Linen at 15c worth 25c.

50 dozen 36 inch Towels at 10c, worth 25c.

100 dozen Ladies' Hose at 8c, worth 20c.

50 dozen Brown Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clocked at 25c, worth 50c.

100 dozen Gent's Half Hose at 8c, worth 25c

50 dozen French-woven Corsets at 50c, worth $1 00 Double width Black Alpaca at 30c, worth 35c Black Silk at 75c, worth $1 00.

A purchase from Furchgott, Benedict & Co., will save Dry Goods buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. july29 dtf

Holland Springs

...ese, Carbonic Acid Gas, ...me, Sulphur, Iron.

...ARD REDUCED.

...$35 mon; $30 mon. the season

...EDM. W. HOLLAND, Manager.

ON LOOKOUT.

THE EXCURSION AND ITS PLEASURES.

Return to the City—The Colonels and Their Sweethearts.

The larger part of the excursion party which left Atlanta Saturday afternoon for Chattanooga on an elegant special train provided for them by the courteous management of the Western and Atlantic road returned to the city Sunday night. They came back with glowing accounts of the pleasures of their trip, and were unanimous in praise of the road for the many courtesies extended. Mr B W Wrenn, general passenger agent, accompanied the party and extended kind of parental care over it. Every possible attention was paid to the ladies and gentlemen and railroad travel was never made more agreeable. The magnificent officers' car was attached to the train going and returning and the choice seats were found on its soft cushions, rocking chairs and other comfortable devices. The trip to Chattanooga was pleasant throughout.

ADVANCE TELEGRAMS

During the trip from Atlanta various telegrams were sent on to Chattanooga, and the party was greatly surprised on arriving there to find them all printed and distributed on the streets.

The following are some of the interesting items among the multitude of telegrams sent to herald the coming of the excursion, and to detail its pranks:

'Ex Senators C and McA. are chaperoning a vast bevy of Atlanta belles. Mr. H., of the Warrenton Clipper, is aboard, and editing a Macon beauty. Judge Howell is on the train against his consent—he all dozed by the party and the engineer."

"Miss O attempted to view the scenery from the platform, but gracefully withdrew.

"Colonel G., of Macon, frightened a horse and buggy as we passed Cartersville, by poking his head out of the car window.

"Colonel K has been voted by the ladies the handsomest widower on the train.

"Colonel N. and Mark H. are just being introduced to a beauty. Which of them will capture her will be told you later. Colonel J., of

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "DE WE." mar22-dtf

W. C. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
265 july13...dtf

CRAIGE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street,
Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.
872 mar30...dly

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges, Paints &c., 58 Decatur Street.
519 july31...d6m f o t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Five room house for rent—E L Connally.
Meeting—Atlanta Lodge No. 1, A O U W.
Situation as salesman wanted.
A good time—Doctor of Alcantara.
Western Medical Institute.
McMillan sale postponed—Joyner & Frierson
Coussens' Liquining Liniment.
Elias Grogan house and lot—N R Fowler.
Sash, doors, blinds, etc—W Jennings & Co.
Dissolution—Arnold & Arnold.
Mt. Vernon Mills, etc, for sale—E J Camp
Look—John M C Reed.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Reserved seats—Doctor of Alcantara.
Sozodont.
A card—Alexander H Stephens
Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy.
Obituary of Miss Lily Lanham.
Dr Bull's Blood Mixture.
Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar.
Boots, shoes and slippers—G H & A W Force.
Friday night—Doctor of Alcantara.

Good News.

No more Chills and Ague in this section. Our Druggists are selling an article called "AGUE CONQUEROR." It is about the only satisfactory preparation sold for the cure of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Intermittant or Bilious Fevers. The Proprietor of the AGUE CONQUEROR has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sales is immense in Ague Districts. It purifies the blood, Liver, and other Secretory organs so effectually that the Chills do not return even when persons have had them for years. Entirely vegetable preparation. Price, 50 cents and $1 00 per Bottle. Two doses will stop the chills. For sale by all first class drug gists in the United States.
349 apr22...dood&weowtf

FACT AND RUMOR.

—The officers car on the Western and Atlantic road is one of the finest ever seen n our city.

—All quiet at the United States court rooms yesterday.

—The city hall park is to be filled with fountains in due time.

—Dr. Harrison's sermon 'of Sunday morning is very highly spoken of.

—The battalion ought to give us a sight of their handsome selves on some afternoon while the convention is in session.

—Buggy riding is the favorite sport these afternoons for those who can afford it.

—The nurseries around Atlanta are laden with very fine fruit. The peach crop of the present year is one of the finest ever known.

—Captain Flynn has found his gold badge and is now the happiest man on the force

—The people of Edgewood will enjoy a rich and rare time to-night. A number of Atlanta friends will attend their festival.

—Mr. S. T. Towns, formerly of Atlanta, but now of Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, is in the city on a brief expedition.

—The "Doctor of Alcantara" is to be given Friday night with an entire new cast, new costumes, etc.

—Marietta is full of strangers. There was a hop at the Kennesaw house Friday night, which drew all the beaux on the State road. Cartersville sent down a dozen of its most dashing swells.

—Columbus darkies are coming to Atlanta in a swarm on next Saturday the 4th. Columbus leads the world in the matter of excursions.

—The city council did not meet last night as it was the fifth Monday night in the month.

—The Air-Line train rolled out quite full of passengers yesterday.

—Senator Hill, after a brief stay at home, again left for the Virginia Springs yesterday, by the Air-Line route.

—Atlanta Lodge No. 1 Ancient O. U. Workmen meet at the hall of Knights of Pythias, Powell block, Peachtree street, Thursday evening 8 o'clock.

—The sweet cicady chants his summer lay, and the mosquito is beginning to wind his mellow horn.

—Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball house are H B Simmons, Philadelphia; Virgil Powers, Macon; T B Burch, Augusta; James S Fry, Columbia; J B English, Macon; John J Erwin, Washington; S N Robson, Charleston, John G. Miller, Richmond.

—The conundrum now going the rounds is which do Atlanta people drink most, lager beer, soda water, or the old-fashioned aqueous fluid.

—Reserved seats for the popular opera of the "Doctor of Alcantara" can be secured at Phillips Crew's without extra charge.

—A fishing party returned to the city last week and reported an average of four minnows a day for a week's frolic

—The water works are doing their prettiest now, and send in an abundance of water much clearer than we are used to.

—The new Healey building is being rid of its scaffolding.

—The engineers on the State road have acted in such a manner as to provoke the admiration of the community.

—"The Hump Back Mule," an ancient Greek ballad, has been revived, and is now a favorite in Atlanta.

—The boys are considering the feasibility of a grand hop this week. There are enough visitors in the city to make one very proper.

—Edgewood is blessed with as elegant society as can be found in the state, and Atlanta appreciates the fact.

—The approaching sessions of the United States circuit and district courts will find a large mass of business to be disposed of.

—The latest news is that there are nearly 200 resorters at Porter springs, all of whom sleep under blankets nightly. This is even ahead of Atlanta.

—The mercury smiled over the summit of 97 yesterday. It is supposed that 87 is about our average summer heat.

—It is said that not one woman in ten knows how to write a letter, but they have not found one yet who could not talk all around a man in ten minutes.

—Vacant lots on Peachtree street are fast disappearing, and it will soon be one continuation of elegant residences.

—A dozen or more enterprising strangers are in the city prospecting with a view of going into business here.

—The state fair ought to bring us at least $50,000. Every county in the state should be represented in the exhibition

—We learn there will be no reception at the executive mansion this week

—Judge C. F. Crisp, recently appointed in the southwestern circuit, is at the Markham house.

—Gen. Phillips says his railroad would like to strike a man who will help him finish it.

—If you wish to laugh, and to have a good time, go and see the "Doctor" Friday night. Tickets only fifty cents.

—Our genial young friend, Walter H. Mitchell, of Roswell, is in the city. He paid us a visit last night and enlivened our office considerable. He reports things around Roswell in a flourishing condition.

In enumerating the ills which flesh is heir to, such as indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Nervous Debility, Chills, Torpid Liver, &c., what a comfort to think that a relief from all of them can be obtained by using Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, which can be had of any Druggist for 50 cents. It establishes a permanently healthy action, and its operation is mild and effective. Use Portafine, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder.
441 may3...deowly&weowly

The Buckeye has virtues which lie in the bitter principle called Esculin, which have been utilized for the cure of Hemorrhoids, or Piles. If suffering with that disease use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, only 50 cents a bottle.
441 may3...deowly&weowly

It is a singular fact about DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, which is always put up in quarter, half, one-pound and five-pound cans, that it can't be shaken in public estimation. People know when they use it, that they save money, and at the same time get the best possible results. Every can is full weight.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Carpets! Carpets!

We will offer for the next 30 days unusual bargains in Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, 3-Ply, Ingrain and Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains, Mattings and Upholstery Goods, in order to make room for the largest stock of these goods this fall were ever offered in Atlanta.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The Centennial Swing, the best exercise of the age for children. For sale by CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

DRY GOODS

New and desirable Dress Goods opened daily, and at prices to please all, in our Dress Goods Department.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Bargains in Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks, can be had in our Silk Department for the next 30 days.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

White Goods never offered in Atlanta so cheap as are now being sold by CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The most complete line of Kid Gloves from 2 to 7-Buttons ever on exhibition in the State, now on sale at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.

Our stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is full and complete, and is not excelled for quantity, style and cheapness in price in the State. Call and examine at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.

246 july12...d1m hd 2d and 3d cols 1p

LIVE CONVENTION TOPICS

IN AND OUT OF THE COMMITTEES—WALKING WITH THE MEMBERS.

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY

The convention is now practically illustrating the old-fashioned problem of the snail that crawled forward four feet one day and slipped back three feet the next.

On yesterday morning there were

SEVEN GENTLEMEN WHO ROSE

to reconsider certain portions of the journal of the day before. Some of these never got a hearing, others were tabled, and after the whole matter was disposed of, Mr. Nelson Tift arose and proposed to reconsider part of the journal that had been lost the day before. After a long and good speech, he was sustained by nine votes, which, while they were enough to make a base ball club (and did look as they arose on the division something like a "nine" taking position) were not enough to carry the motion.

If this mania for reconsideration continues, it is impossible to see the end of the session. Indeed it is generally agreed on all hands now that with the best of work the convention will not get through in less than three weeks. If it works hungingly, it may be here twice that time.

WITH THE BIG COMMITTEE.

All the Reports but One Already In—A Week's Work Ahead of the Committee.

We dropped in on yesterday on the committee of final revision, known as the "big committee," and inquired as to how the work was progressing. We found that every sub-committee except the committee on the legislative department had concluded their labors. There is a severe hitch in this committee, and it has been unable to speedily agree upon any plan of reduction, or upon reduction at all. General Toombs is chairman of this committee, as well as of the general committee.

There is only one report of the general committee now before the convention—the report on the judiciary. The committee will have the report on finance ready to report to the convention this morning. The homestead report is now under hot discussion in the committee, and will doubtless be ready in two or three days. It is the opinion of a leading member of the big committee that it will tie through with its work in about eight days. It holds daily sessions in the afternoon, and is working with all possible rapidity.

"ALMA MATER" AND THE SCHOOLS

The Public Schools Sustained and a Liberal Policy Towards the University Advised.

In an interview with Chairman Wellborn, of the committee on education, we learn that his report has been before the final committee for some days. In the report the public schools are sustained, and the fund heretofore set apart to support them is increased by the addition of half the rental of the Western & Atlantic railroad, equalling $150,000 per annum. This will make the schools much more efficient than ever be one. The committee is unanimous in its report—every member save Mr. Wellborn having voted in favor of the points noticed above. Mr. Wellborn was in favor of having common schools that should be free to every child of Georgia guaranteed by the constitution, but thought the details had best be left to the legislature.

The report contains a clause acknowledging the obligation of the state to continue the payment of $8 000 per annum to the university or interest on a debt of the state's, and recommends that the legislature give it from time to time such support as it may need, and that circumstances justify. It further ordains that whatever bequests may be made to the university, by individuals or corporations, shall be set apart forever for such purpose. The sentiment of the report is liberal to the university, but it is doubtful if its friends in the convention—and they are legion—will not want something more definite than a sentiment. It is to be probable that they will insist upon having a clear instruction inserted in the constitution itself.

AFTER THE OFFICIALS.

The past two days have witnessed a very strenuous attack upon the state house and county officials. The debate upon these points has been vigorous and exciting; what the outcome will be, no one can tell. One thing is certain: there is a large element in the convention that believes it would jeopardize the acceptance of the constitution to fill it with these matters of detail that they contend should be left with the legislature. This element may be strong enough to outvote the party devoted to cutting down and clearing out, and it may not be. We do not believe it is.

ALABAMA'S CONSTITUTION.

Some Information for the Delegates of Our Own Convention.

We collect from a reliable source the leading points of the new constitution of the state of Alabama, and lay them before the delegates. They may serve as useful hints:

THE new Alabama constitution, made by the democracy of that state, has reduced the legislature to 33 senators and 100 representatives; changed sessions to biennial, limiting them to fifty days, without power to extend the time; reduced pay of members from $6 to $4 a day, and mileage from 40 to 10 cents a mile; required all bills to be passed by yeas and nays; made lobbying a crime; repealed the power to pass local or special laws for the benefit of individuals or corporations; prohibits forever any indebtedness for improvements; limited the power of the state to tax three-fourths of one per cent; restricted towns, cities and counties to one-half of one per cent for county purposes, and one-fourth to pay debts; reduced the judicial circuits from 12 to 8, and abolished a large number of offices, saving an annual expense amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A YOUNG HIGHWAYMAN

He Tries to Snatch a Lady's Purse

Yesterday there was one of the boldest attempts at robbery made on Fair street which has fallen under our notice. The incident shows a degree of youthful desperation which is remarkable.

A lady was walking along the street toward the business portion of the city where she intended to do some shopping. On her left arm her purse was swinging by a small chain and was clearly visible. She noticed a little negro, apparently about ten years old, walking close behind her and endeavoring to come in between her and the fence, but thought nothing of his movements. Soon he disappeared, and dodging down an alley re-appeared some distance in front of the lady, and started toward her. Just before he met her he made

A SUDDEN RUSH

and gave her purse a violent tug. For a moment he struggled might and main for the prize, but failed to loosen it, and fearing capture fled with amazing speed down an alley and left the scene of his attempted robbery as penniless and miserable as he was when he came upon it.

JEWELRY.

ER LAWSHE HAS FOR SALE MANUFACTURERS AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, A SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF CORAL AND GOLD STONE, CAMEOS, ONYX, AND PEARL. ALSO, PINS AND EAR RINGS. ALSO, DIAMOND RINGS AND EAR RINGS, GOLD CHAINS AND WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, CLOCKS, AND SPECTACLES, AT
47 WHITEHALL STREET
July8 - sun&tuesw

Festival at Edgewood.

To-night there will be a festival at the residence of Major Moreland, in Edgewood for the benefit of the Edgewood church. A large omnibus capable of seating thirty persons will leave Collier's drug store, corner Marietta and Decatur streets, at 8 and 9 o'clock. Fare only 25 cents for round trip. A good time is expected. The affair will be gotten up in style

THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

What a Columbus Delegate Says of It

Delegates to the great postal convention of old Point Comfort are fast returning. A large number of them from the southeastern cities arrived yesterday on their way home. They all speak in hopeful terms of the results of the work now begun. Hon. Thomas W. Grimes, one of the delegates from Columbus, and formerly a member of the legislature, in a conversation with a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday expressed his views on the convention very briefly and much to the point. Said he: "I am sure the convention did what will result in great good. I believe that before the present year is past congress will have at least gotten in the notion of making the appropriation we ask. There is no danger of a failure of the memorial. All the southern delegation will stand up for it, and many northern men will be glad to aid us now. Some of them will do so from a sense of justice, and others because they will have something of the kind to ask for themselves before long. The appropriation will be bound to come. I don't believe any appropriation could be made which would so generally benefit the people. It will be money in their hands, and a good deal of it.

It is impossible yet to tell which route will get the Great Southern mail. Indeed the leading men at the convention paid no attention to that question. They want a fast mail and the selection of the proper route for it is secondary. The convention was harmonious throughout. There were representative men from all parts of the south—men who are accustomed to succeed in whatever they attempt. Your own city had a fine representation.

There was not much talk, but a general desire to accomplish a tangible result. The people are demanding the more rapid transit of their mail. It is an act of justice to the entire south, a matter which has been too long neglected, but which I am convinced is now near to a remedy."

Mr. Grimes left for Columbus last night by way of Macon.

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.
On and after this date we will sell our Summer Stock at much reduced prices.
G. H. & A. W. FORCE.
33 Whitehall street.
522 july31 dat in mid 2d or 3d col 1t

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

A Noble Charity.

The Knights of Pythias have a flourishing lodge in our city. Their order is rapidly increasing all over the United States. Its objects are high and noble as the words of the order amply prove. We were shown yesterday a pamphlet which contained a high but unostentatious evidence of the noble spirit which animates their brotherhood.

It appears that during the terrible scourage of yellow fever in Savannah, when there was so much need for generosity, that the Knights of Pythias in every state in the union of their own accord sent funds for the relief of the sufferers. The pamphlet shows that the sum of $5,416.53 was sent in cash to Savannah by the Knights of Pythias. Of the United States Pennsylvania leads the list of contributions with nearly a thousand dollars.

When we consider that the order is comparatively young and that much of the money thus sent came thousands of miles this act of charity shines brightly as a deed worthy to be remembered.

Augusta Watermelons and Canteloupes.

We receive from one to two cars of the justly celebrated Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelons daily; also, large numbers of choice Canteloupes. For sale, wholesale, at Georgia Railroad Depot. Retail at our store.
W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama street,
First door below Atlanta National Bank.
431 july24...deodlw mid 3d col 1p

City Court of Atlanta.

The City Court met yesterday in criminal session and disposed of the following business:

The State vs. James Tate, charged with receiving stolen goods. Verdict of not guilty and defendant discharged.

The State vs. L. L. Scigo, charged with procuring certain articles of clothing upon false representations, to which he plead guilty. Sentence reserved.

The State vs. S. R. Pylant, charged with carrying concealed weapons. Plea of guilty and sentence suspended.

The State vs. Alexander Ratterree charge with assault and battery upon the person of Sarah Chapman. Judgment reserved.

The State vs. Bill Malone, charged with the larceny of a silver watch from Phillis Wyatt in April last. In this case the jury had not agreed at the hour of adjournment.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road.

The great strike began on this road, and the following dispatch shows that it has finally whipped the fight, and is all right:

BALTIMORE, July 29th, 7:30, p m.
L S. Brown, Southern passenger agent, Atlanta, Ga:

Commencing to-morrow (30th) we will resume running all trains, both local and through, as per schedule abandoned on Saturday, the 21st instant. Please notify all concerned.
E. R. DORSEY,
Assistant general ticket agent.

A Cooling and Sparkling Purgative

Bailey's Saline Aperient is warranted equal to the best in quantity and quality. It is cheaper and better than nauseating pills, or troublesome Seidlitzs Powders. It cleanses and tones the stomach and bowels, refreshes the weak and feeble, regulates the flow of bile, operates favorably upon the kidneys, is cooling in fevers and delights the dyspeptic. After taking one dose of the mild and delightful Aperient no lady will do without it.
july25...d1w&wtf

THE following note was picked up on the street yesterday, can be had by calling at this office:

DEAR JOSH: Please come home. We need you very much, as several sad accidents have befallen us. John sprained his ankle badly, and Sarah's frosted feet are troubling her. My corns are increasing in number and severity, and the knots on our mule's back are growing larger. Uncle Dick is laid up with the Rheumatism, so do come home, and bring a bottle of Coussens' Lightning Liniment, which is successfully used by all our neighbors, for each of the above afflictions. You can buy it at any drug store for 50 cents a bottle. MARY.
411 apr25...deowly&weowly

ON meeting a friend the first inquiry is always regarding his health. Why? Because health is of the first consideration; yet many will sit in a cold, damp theatre, regardless of weak lungs and hacking cough. Discard some of the ephemeral pleasures of the day, such as theatre-going, cigar-smoking, &c., and invest your small change in something that will be a lasting benefit. For instance, Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar costs only 50 cents, and will cure your Cough, Cold, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Try it.
411 apr25...deowly&weow

A CARD.

LIBERTY HALL,
CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., July 17, 1877.

Thomas P. Branch, Esq., Augusta, Ga—Dear sir: The pamphlet you referred to in a former letter has been received. I have read it carefully, and in reference to the State Bonds therein set forth, I can only repeat what I said before, (then contingently, but now positively,) that, in my opinion, a refusal to pay them is nothing short of public swindling, not less infamous than the obtainment of money by an individual upon false pretences and representations. Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
jy30-tf.

MOVING THE MOSLEMS.

The Sultan Ready to Cross the Bosphorus—Austria and Germany to Have a Consultation—Plevna Recaptured

LONDON, July 30.—A Reuter's from Vienna reports the Hungarian premier and minister of finance summoned to Vienna to take part with Count Andrassy, Prince Auersperg, M. Depretis, and the imperial minister of war and finance in a cabinet council at which the question will be considered whether the moment has not arrived for Austro-Hungary to depart from her passive attitude.

A Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Turkish official report is that the Russian cavalry have attacked Yeni Saghra and in the direction of Osman Bezar have been repulsed with loss.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The Servian skuptchina has dissolved amid great agitation with military preparations.

BERLIN, July 30.—Dispatches say the emperors of Germany and Austria will have an interview about the 9th of August.

PARIS July 30.—Midhat Pasha goes from Vienna to London. He thinks he can serve Turkey better in London than in Constantinople. Midhat don't believe in early peace.

LONDON, July 31.—The Standard's Constantinople special, dated Friday, says that the Turks lost 8,000 killed and wounded at Karabunar. It is now positively settled that when the Russians reach adrianople the sultan and government will go to Brousnon, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

An official report from Osman Pasha says that the Russians having occupied Lovatz, a body of Turks from Plevna assaulted and recaptured it on July 26.

The Standard's Shumla dispatch says that the recapture was effected after six hours fighting.

LONDON, July 30.—Gladstone in his magazine article characterizes the reinforcement to the Mediterranean garrison as a perfect example of the art of disquieting and annoying one side without conferring the smallest advantage on the other.

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople via Syria states that the panic which prevails in Pera is probably due to the dismissal of the Sheik Ul Islam, which is generally attributed to his refusal to hoist the sacred flag. It is generally believed that the sultan will shortly leave for Broussa unless the Turkish success makes his position more secure. It is feared that he may never return if the Russians occupy Constantinople, hence those who wish the present government to remain strongly urge that an English force should be sent with a fleet to Gallipoli. Lieutenant-General Mehemet Ali has telegraphed for Gen. Klapka, offering him his own conditions.

Though the reported defeat of Suleiman Pasha at Karabunar is officially denied, there are indications in the latter dispatches from Roumania that it is wholly false or greatly exaggerated.

The Times has a Vienna dispatch from its occasional correspondent, which says the following are the reasons which influenced Austria to consider measures for protecting her interests: The Montenegrins would, if they succeeded in taking Niesic, advance further into Herzegovina than would suit Austria. Increasing agitation in Servia forbids the hope that Prince Milan can be sufficiently master of the situation to guarantee the absence of any surprise. Rumors of separate peace between Russia and Turkey, which continue to circulate and are not impossible. The council to discuss the question of mobilization meets on the express invitation of Emperor Francis Joseph. The hearing of this news, however, must not be exaggerated. Austria has no intention to annex, occupy or make any hostile step in regard to either belligerant. No body thinks, for an instant, of occupying Bosnia or Herzegovina. Austria is simply going to mobilize two or three divisions to be in readiness for any contingency.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Batoum, Saturday, says Hobart Pasha's fleet has arrived there.

A RUSHING DAM.

Factories Flooded and Crops Swept Away.

STRATHMORE, PA., July 30.—Early this morning Strathaven dam, on Big Crum creek, gave way, causing great damage.

John Greene & Co's cotton and woolen mill at Avondale, Delaware county, was flooded and the machinery and stock damaged. Ten houses in Avondale were washed out and several persons carried down the stream, but all were saved by ropes being thrown to them. Great damage was done farm houses, etc., along the creek. Three bridges, wool houses, wagons, fences, trees, and almost everything near the banks of the creek were swept away. Considerable damage was done at other points on the creek.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Col. Joseph S Edgar, of Virginia, has been appointed arbitrator on behalf of the United States before the United States and Spanish commission.

There was no cabinet meeting to-day.

Marshal Lake, of Mississippi, has left for home.

Wm Hellebrew has been appointed postmaster at Martin, Texas.

The secretary of the treasury has ordered the sale of a million of bonds on Thursday next.

Large Failure in the Woolen Trade.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Thomas & Co., woolen goods commission merchants, 46 White street, have failed. It is stated the liabilities aggregate $450,000; assets will probably foot up to a similar amount. The firm have given up everything for the benefit of creditors.

HARTFORD, July 29.—The New England Company's mill at Rockville closed to-day, it is said, on account of the failure of Thomas & Co, of New York, who held a controlling interest. It is probable the mill will be started soon. The mill employs 130 to 150 hands.

Sir John's Rejection.

LONDON, July 30.—The court of aldermen of London have resolved, nineteen to one, that Sir John Bennett is not a person fit and proper to support the dignity and discharge the duties of an alderman. Sir John was recently elected for the ward of Cheap after a close contest and a close vote. He is a radical. The court of aldermen disclaim any political motive.

On the Race Course.

SARATOGA, July 30.—In the mile dash for three year olds, Cuba won; Bombast, second; Adalia, third—time, 1:46¾. The three-quarter race had nine starters, Whisper winning; Bushwhacker, second; Bradmande third—time 1:13¾. In the mile dash, Viola won; Randmouthus, second; Virginius, third—time, 1:45¾. In the huddle race, Ridding won.

The Indian Famine.

LONDON, July 30.—The Marquis, of Salisbury, secretary of state for India, gives a very gloomy view of the famine in India. The crop prospects, instead of brightening, have, during the last few weeks, become more gloomy. Advices from Bombay state that refreshing rains have fallen, and rice has declined two rupees and supplies are increasing.

Rome's Journalism.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROME, GA., July 30th.

The Tribune suspended to-day. M. A. Nevin, formerly of the Rome Commercial, will supply its place with the Daily Free Press on the 1st of September.

Hayes's Supporters in New York.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Republican enrollment of those who endorse the reform policy of the administration was concluded yesterday evening. Ex Congressman Thomas E Stewart says it includes names of the best known and most influential republicans in this city.

Suicide of an Editor.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 29.—Geo. W. Peck, editor of the Daily Advertiser, fatally shot himself yesterday evening. Cause, melancholy.

THE popularity of beer in Paris has now attained such a pitch that all other summer beverages may be considered unfashionable when compared with it. In the sixteenth century there were two sorts of beer brewed in France—the *biere de couvents* for nuns, and the *biere des peres* for monks. In the time of Louis XIV there were seventy-eight breweries in Paris; and the corporation was elected into a commonalty in 1776. It was not, however, until the exhibition of 1867 that a new rage for the consumption of beer began. If a comparison be instituted between the various countries of Europe in respect of their partiality for beer, it will appear that in Wurtemberg and Bavaria, the consumption is highest of all, attaining in the former country the extraordinary proportions of nearly 200 quarts a year for each individual. In England the average is about 110, in Belgium 44, in Australia about 33, and in France only 20 at the most.

—Snuff or dust of any kind, and strong, caustic, or poisonous solutions aggravate Catarrh and drive it to the lungs. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh by its mild, soothing, and healing properties. Each package prepares one pint of the Remedy ready for use, and costs only fifty cents. Sold by druggists. d&w

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The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free.
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
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MOVING THE MACHINERY.

Report that the Machinery of the Atlanta Cotton Factory is to be Removed to Augusta.

A very startling story is told us with a positiveness that justifies and demands its publication. It is said that negotiations are now pending that if completed will

CARRY ALL THE MACHINERY

in the Atlanta cotton factory to the new Enterprise factory now building in Augusta. It will be remembered that the Lowell machine shop company has never received any payment on the machinery that it sent out to our factory. The value of this machinery is about $130,000.

It can be readily seen that the loss of the company would be considerable if the Atlanta factory should not be pushed to completion. An opportunity to retrieve its loss is now offered the company in the fact that

A NEW FACTORY IS BUILDING

at Augusta, only a short distance from here, that will want just about the same machinery that is rusting in the Atlanta factory. The Augusta company is a strong one, being headed by that well known financier and capitalist, Major George T. Jackson, and will be able to pay cash or its equivalent for the needed machinery. We are informed that negotiations are now pending for the transfer of this property from the building here to the building in Augusta.

It is needless to remark upon the injury that such a transfer would work to Atlanta. It would be a stigma upon her enterprise, that ten years of success would workout. We have little idea that our people will allow such a shameful thing to happen, and we publish the facts in the case, merely that prompt and proper action may be taken to avert the threatened disaster.

While Atlanta is faltering over the building of one, Augusta is steadily and rapidly pushing three ahead.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., July 30.

J R Smith, New York; Mrs Carson, Washington D C; B J Boynton, Lumpkin; W H Davis, S C; T J Hunter, Ga; C A Howell, Duluth; Geo W Cook, Montgomery; Charles R Johnson, Griffin; M L Carolan, J M Green, Savannah; A K Watt and lady, LaGrange; M Walsh, Augusta; Charles P Gresory, St Louis; P Perser, Philadelphia; T B Hazleton, Albany; B W Sanford, Crawford county; Charles Cohen, Americus; James T Spence, Jonesboro; J H White, Griffin; A D Hammond, Forsyth; N W Polk, Baltimore; J S Bailey and son St Marys; G W Felker, Ga; M M Sweat, St Marys; O S Porter, Covington; James M Edwards, Athens; A L Smith, Oxford; Mrs Wm H Ross, Macon; W M Brunus, Chattanooga; John K Cay, jr, Chattanooga; Phil Cook, Lexington; Mrs J R Withers and child, Gainesville; L Ripley, Maco; J Monroe Ogden, Macon; J R Ogden, Knoxville, Tenn; L Kent, Washington D C; R C Harris; Forsyth; C M Lowe, Lumpkin; A F Cooledge; city, W G Gable, Marietta; D G Proctor, Forsyth; M B Kelly and son, Alabama; Prof James T White and lady, J R Kendrick and lady, Ga; Tom W Weller, Louisville, Ky; E P Alexander, Alabama; Edward B Green, F E Taylor, Macon; J M Story and wife, Greensboro; C W Ganse, Milledgeville; James Bridge, Ga; G A Rucker, Baltimore, J M Robson, Charleston; G B Adair, city.

—Clint Taylor's splendid turn-outs—elegant vehicles and spanking teams—are quite the things with our visitors and conventionists. His stables are depleted every afternoon and his liveried drivers are seen in front of the *hauliton* in their evening dress, for recreation and pleasure.

Keep Away from Riots

The unhappy death of more than a score of innocent lookers on at the riotous demonstrations in Baltimore and Pittsburg should serve as a warning to outsiders against imprudent curiosity. A mob is always composed of a nucleus of willful law-breakers, a moderate tail of thieves ready to join in if the operation seems likely to succeed, and take advantage of the confusion to grab what they can; and besides these a large crowd of people drawn by curiosity and with no evil intentions. The history of most riots show that it is these innocent, but by no means harmless, third parties who usually suffer when a collision takes place. They get in the way, and they are not quick to get out of the way; they are apt to remain on the ground out of conscious innocence, and when they are shot their friends think it a great hardship.

Now it ought to be understood that whoever gets hurt in a riot—almost without exception—deserves his fate. He had no business there. A mob is formidable, in general, only because of the crowds which rush in to look on, and if the actual rioters were left face to face with the police and the troops they would hardly ever be able to make a stand, but would be quickly dispersed and crushed. Wherever a riot breaks out in these times we advise honorable and peaceable people to go carefully about their business. If they rush into the streets and make a crowd they really help the law-breakers, no matter how innocent their own intentions may be; and they run far more risk than the rioters themselves, who know how to find shelter among the outside crowd and escape, while lookers on are shot down. Therefore we say to the people curious to "see the row," "go home as quickly as you can and stay there." That is not only the sensible way for, if you look on, you become to all intents a part of the mob.

—Happy tidings for nervous sufferers and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY Cincinnati, Ohio.

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TO LAWYERS

We have the Head Notes and Decisions of

January	Term,	1870.
July	"	1870.
July	"	1871.
January	"	1872.
July	"	1872.
January	"	1873.
January	"	1874.
July	"	1874.
January	"	1875.
January	"	1876.
July	"	1876.

All bound in one volume. For sale.

WEATHER REPORT, JULY 30, 1877

REPORTED BY R. J. REDDING,
FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28.886	28 850	28 858	28 863

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
82°	91°	83°	85°	93°	74°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun..... 158°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night..... 60°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
77	56	72	68	*	

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M—Wind from the..... North West
2 P.M—Wind from the..... North
9 P.M—Wind from the..... West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 P.M..... Clear
2 P.M..... Fair
9 P.M..... Clear

Indications of rain.

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Tuesday in the South Atlantic States stationary or rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains slight changes in temperature, and northerly winds, except local southerly at coast stations, will prevail

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 30, 1877.

The London Times' financial article of today says: "The discount market is extremely inactive. Hardly any bills are to be had and money finds employment with great difficulty, or not at all. Times that are so utterly without discount business were perhaps hardly ever known, and the withdrawals of bullion from the bank of England excite no notice, although the floating capital available for lending is by no means large. A long continuance of this stagnation must prove the reverse of wholesome in many ways. Weak spots in mercantile credit are covered over and trade is carried on to some extent on a false basis."

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying..... 104 | Selling..... 105
EXCHANGE
Buying at..... par | Selling..... ¾ prem
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 8s..	95 @100
Georgia 7s.....	107 a 109	Atlanta 10s.....	110@113
Georgia 7s gold.	107 @109	Augusta City 7s	88 a 92
Georgia 8s	110@115	Savannah City...	30@ 50
Atlanta Water..	88 a 92	Macon City.....	78@ 80
Atlanta City 7s.	88@ 92	Ga. R. R. 7s.....	104@107
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	97@100	Ga. R. R. 6s.....	99@101
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent R R	97@100	A. & W. P. R. R..	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s..	98@100
		So. West RR 7s.	98@100
1st mortgage.	98@100	M. & W. R. R. 7s.	98@100
STOCKS—		W. & A R R Lessee, 75 per ct income bonds	95@100
Georgia R.R.....	74@ 76	South West R R.	75@ 78
Central R.R.....	49@ 50	Atlanta Sir'cRR	85@ 90
A. & W. P. R. R...	90@ 92		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 30.—*Evening*—Money easy at 1½@2. Sterling steady at 6 Gold 105¾. Governments firm. State Bonds quiet. Stocks closed weak, as follows